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STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

PUBLIC

SERVICE

COMMISSION

EIGHTY-EIGHTH & EIGHTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT

to
the

GOVERNOR

and

DEPARTMENT
OF
ACCOUNTS AND PURCHASES

for
the

BIENNIAL PERIOD
ENDING

JUNE 30, 1979

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Public Service Commission
State of North Dakota
Capitol Building
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505

Commissioners
Richard A. Elkin, President
Ben J. Wolf
Bruce Hagen
Secretary Janet Sauter

The Honorable Arthur A. Link
Governor of North Dakota
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505

Mr. Harold L. Nelson
State Purchasing & Printing Agent
Department of Accounts & Purchases
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505

Gentlemen:

In compliance with the requirements of the laws of North Dakota, we submit our Eighty-Eighth and Eighty-Ninth Annual Report for the period ending June 30, 1979.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard A. Elkin, President

Bruce Hagen, Commissioner

Ben J. Wolf, Commissioner

ATTEST:

Janet A. Sauter, Executive Secretary

(SEAL)

RICHARD A. ELKIN
President

RICHARD A. ELKIN, President

Born in 1932 and attended grade and high school in Taylor, North Dakota. Attended Dickinson State Teachers College.

Taught school in Stark and Dunn Counties for three years, prior to entering farming in 1954.

Elected to legislature in 1962 and re elected in 1964. Served on numerous committees including the House Transportation Committee.

Elected to Public Service Commission in 1966 for a six year term ending in 1972. Re elected in 1972 and 1978.

President of the Midwest Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners for the 1974 75 term.

Past chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners.

Owns and operates a grain and livestock farm at Taylor, North Dakota.

BEN J. WOLF

Ben J. Wolf, a member of the Republican Party, was born on June 4, 1907, in Zeeland, McIntosh County, North Dakota. He was educated in the Zeeland Public School and married Barbara Holzer on January 2, 1928. They have seven children -- six daughters and one son. Wolf lived on a farm until 1930 when he moved to Zeeland and entered the general merchandise business. Later he began a trucking business and then operated a service station and bulk oil business until 1963.

Wolf served on the Zeeland City Council for twenty years; he was Mayor for sixteen years. In 1940 he was elected State Representative and served in that capacity until 1963. During his legislative service Wolf was Minority Floor Leader in 1949, Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1957, and Majority Floor Leader in the 1959 and 1961 Sessions. Elected to the Public Service Commission in 1962, he assumed his duties as a Commissioner on January 7, 1963. He was re-elected Commissioner in 1968 and 1974; his present term will expire in 1981. Wolf's Commission portfolios are gas, electricity and telephones.

Ben J. Wolf has served on the National Association of Railroad and Utility Commissioners Committee on Safety of Operation of Transportation Agencies. He was appointed to the NARUC Executive Committee in 1967, where he served until 1975 when he resigned to accept an appointment to the Committee on Electrical and Nuclear Energy. He presently serves on this latter committee.

Wolf is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Knights of Columbus, Zeeland Commercial Club and Zeeland Fire Department. His main hobby is baseball, a sport which he has umpired for about twenty-five years.

BEN J. WOLF
Commissioner

BRUCE HAGEN, Commissioner

BRUCE HAGEN
Commissioner

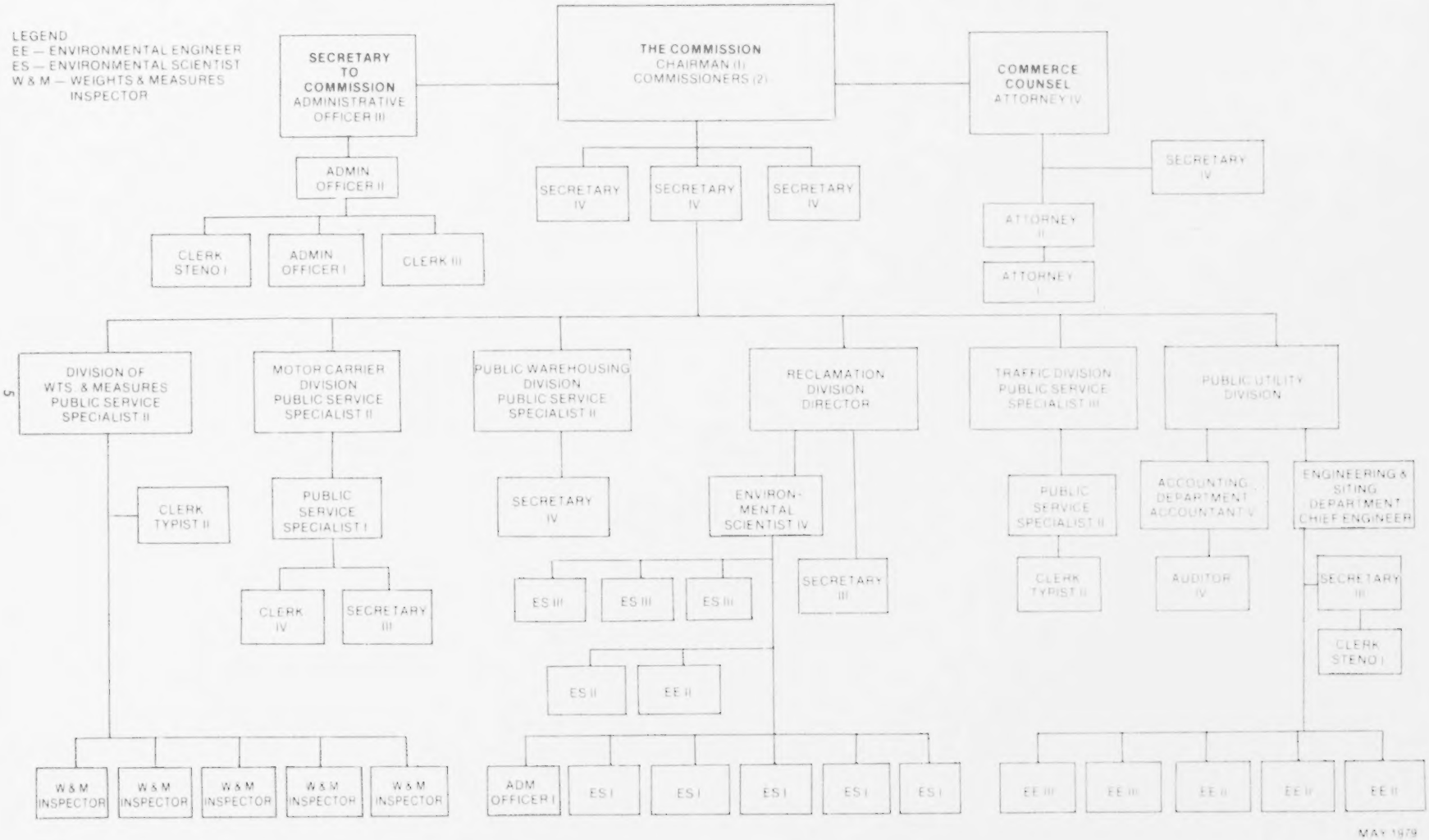
Bruce Hagen, Public Service Commissioner, is presently serving his 18th year on the North Dakota Public Service Commission. He was first appointed to the Commission in 1961 by Governor William L. Guy to fill the term of Ernest Nelson. In 1964, Hagen was elected to a six-year term on the Democratic NPL ballot, and re-elected in 1970 and 1976.

He is a graduate of Devils Lake Central High, attended Devils Lake Junior College and graduated in 1953 from the University of North Dakota with a Bachelor of Arts Degree. Hagen received his Master of Arts Degree in government and economics from the University of North Dakota in 1955, and completed an additional year of advanced study in government at the University of Wisconsin in 1956.

Hagen is a farmer in Benson and Ramsey Counties. He has served as Deputy Motor Vehicle Registrar for North Dakota and chaired Governor Guy's committee to end the duplicate inspection of North Dakota grain by Minnesota. Hagen was General Chairman for the North Dakota Transportation Planning Committee which assembled a comprehensive transportation plan for North Dakota. Other offices have included: Vice Chairman of the Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute, located at North Dakota State University, Fargo; Vice Chairman of the Mid-America Governor's Transportation Council; and president of the 11-state "Midwest Public Service Commissioners Association." He was a member of the NARUC Ad Hoc Committee on U.S. Canada Energy Supply (1969-1973); and was appointed one of North Dakota's representatives of the Midwestern Governors' Committee on Midwest Energy Requirements & Environmental Protection (Task Force) by Governor William L. Guy in 1972 and reappointed by Governor Arthur A. Link in 1973. Hagen has also testified before Senate and Congressional Committees regarding box-car supply, energy problems and national strip mine legislation. In early 1972, he was appointed by Governor Link to the Commission on Commercial Air Transportation. In September 1974, he was appointed to the Governor's Personnel Appeal Board. Currently, he is on the Executive Committee of the Mid America Regulatory Commission (MARC). He is a member of the NARUC Committee on Administration and Personnel and the Ad Hoc Committee on International Energy Supply. He was appointed by Governor Arthur Link as an executive member of the Reclamation of Strip-mined lands Task Force of the Fort Union Regional Task Force; serves as chairman of the State Intermodal Transportation Team; serves as NARUC observer on the Potential Gas Committee; and was appointed by Governor Link to act as a North Dakota contact with the President's Regulatory Council in 1979.

Hagen is a Korean War veteran. He has two daughters -- Marin and Jennifer.

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION ORGANIZATION CHART



MAY 1979

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck

FORMAL CASES

The formal docket embraces formal complaints and applications involving hearings on railroad and motor carrier rates; railroad service; public utility matters; motor carrier authority; plant siting; transmission line routing matters; and other complaints and applications resulting in investigation and hearings.

The state of the docket is as follows:

Number of cases docket July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1979:

Motor Carrier Cases	206
General Cases (Including telephone, electric, gas pipelines, grain warehousing and other storage companies, siting and other miscellaneous matters)	683
TOTAL	889

Number of cases closed June 30, 1979:

Motor Carrier Cases	183
General Cases	631
TOTAL	814

Number of case pending June 30, 1979:

Motor Carrier Cases	23
General Cases	52
Court Cases on Appeal	3
TOTAL	78

GENERAL JURISDICTION

In 1885 the Territory of Dakota established the board of railroad commissioners which had general supervision over railroads, sleeping car companies, express companies and telegraph companies in Dakota Territory. Upon the division of Dakota Territory, the Constitution of the State of North Dakota provided for the election of a board of railroad commissioners (in 1940 the name was changed to public service commission) and directed that its powers and duties be prescribed by law. In 1890 the First Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota granted the commissioners of railroads supervision over common carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water.

The general jurisdiction of the commissioners of railroads was substantially increased by the 1897 and the 1919 Legislative Sessions. The 1897 Legislative Session authorized the commissioners of railroads to exercise general supervision over railroads, sleeping car companies, express companies, bridge corporations, ferry companies, car companies, freight or freight line companies and any common carriers transporting passengers or property by railroad. In 1919 the general jurisdiction of the commissioners of railroads was increased to essentially the jurisdiction presently authorized by North Dakota Century Code Section 49-02-01:

49-02-01. GENERAL JURISDICTION OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OVER PUBLIC UTILITIES. The general jurisdiction of the commission shall extend to and include:

1. Contract and common carriers engaged in the transportation of persons and property, excluding air carriers.
2. Telegraph, telephone, and communications utilities engaged in the transmission of messages or conversations.
3. Pipeline utilities engaged in the transportation of gas, oil, coal, and water.
4. Electric utilities engaged in the generation and distribution of light, heat, or power.
5. Gas utilities engaged in the distribution of natural, synthetic, or artificial gas.
6. All heating utilities engaged in the distribution of heat.
7. Warehouse companies engaged in the marketing, storage, or handling of agricultural products.
8. All other public utilities engaged in business in this state or in any county, city, township, or other political subdivision of the state.

In 1969 a Surface Mine Reclamation Act (NDCC chapter 38-14) was passed which placed with the PSC the responsibility and jurisdiction over surface mining operations through the licensure of surface mining operators and the inspection of surface mines to ensure compliance with reclamation statutes.

In 1975 legislation was approved which placed with the PSC the control over the siting of energy conversion facilities and energy transmission facilities (NDCC chapter 49-22). The PSC has authority to establish criteria for the designation of sites for energy conversion plants, corridors for energy conversion facilities, and specific routes within corridors for the placement of transmission lines.

GOALS

The major goals of the North Dakota public service commission are outlined below:

All North Dakota residents to receive reliable electric service at reasonable rates; North Dakota residents living within gas service areas to receive natural gas service at reasonable rates; all North Dakota residents to receive reliable telephone service at reasonable rates; utility services to be provided by financially healthy, efficient utility companies; all North Dakota residents to receive adequate, reliable transportation services at lowest possible rates; North Dakota farmers to receive reasonable assurance that warehouse receipts and grain checks will be honored, provide the public with safeguards to assure dependable warehousing other than grain storage; provide the public with safeguards to insure proper performance and accounting of auction sales; provide the public with safeguards to insure accurate and honest weights and measurements; reclaim all land strip-mined for lignite to standards acceptable under state and federal law; plan the siting of generation and transmission facilities to provide the most reasonable and economical construction to meet energy needs with the minimum environmental impact, least socio-economic impact, and optimum system reliability; provide the public with information relative to matters under PSC jurisdiction; provide assistance to the public in answer to legitimate complaints; promote safety in public transportation and utility services.

OPERATIONS

The three public service commissioners are statewide elected officials, each serving terms of six years with one commissioner's term expiring every two years. The commissioners are responsible for the exercise of the powers and duties prescribed to the public service commission under the law.

Each commissioner exercises equal power. Hence, although the workload is divided among the commissioners, they share equal responsibility for each decision. The portfolios of the present commissioners are:

Richard A. Elkin, President	Motor carriers Railroad companies Public warehousing Energy conversion and transmission facilities-siting
Bruce Hagen	Auctioneers and clerks Weights and measures Traffic division Surface mined lands-reclamation
Ben J. Wolf	Electric utilities Telephone and telegraph companies Natural gas and pipeline companies

By statute, the public service commission is required to appoint a secretary to the commission. This position assists the commission by coordinating the operations of the commissioners and relieving the individual commissioners of administrative detail. The secretary's office also administers the commission's licensing of auctioneers and auction clerks.

The administration of functions is divided among the various divisions as follows:

(1) Division of weights and measures
(2) Motor carrier division
(3) Public warehousing division
(4) Reclamation division
(5) Traffic division
(6) Public utility and siting division

The first five divisions are headed by directors. The public utility division is broken down into three departments — accounting, engineering, and siting. Accounting is directed by a department chief and the chief engineer directs the engineering and siting departments.

The public service commission significantly restructured its reclamation-siting and engineering divisions to respond to the changing demands on the services of these divisions. No new positions were authorized by the 1979 Legislature. Consequently, in the spirit of economy in state government, the commission presented to central personnel and the executive budget office a restructuring designed to best make do with our existing resources. This proposal was approved by both offices.

Dramatic increases in regulatory activity in the areas of reclamation and public utility ratemaking, mandated by two federal laws, i.e., the Federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 and the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA), forces the commission to redirect existing funding and positions to meet the growing responsibilities in these areas.

Specifically, the commission eliminated the position of department head of siting. The responsibilities of this position are assumed by the existing department head of the public utilities engineering division. The public utilities division is the logical choice for relocation of the siting function, since it is this division which currently entertains the petitions for certificates of public convenience and necessity for proposed energy conversion facilities.

Removing the siting department from the supervision of the director of the reclamation-siting division frees the director to concentrate exclusively on reclamation activities. The Federal Surface Mining Act and North Dakota's Legislative response to the Act have created greater responsibilities for the director of reclamation.

SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION

Section 49-01-02 of the North Dakota Century Code provides that the commission shall appoint a secretary. The commission secretary has the responsibility for directing the day to day administrative functions of the commission, acting as the overall manager of the commission and relieving the commissioners of routine administrative detail.

Specifically, the commission secretary, as the administrative officer of the agency:

(1) Serves as the official focal point through whom interested persons and companies under commission jurisdiction present their requests to the commission or inquire about specific commission activity.

(2) Certifies and publishes all documents reflecting official acts of the commission.

(3) Functions as the custodian of all official commission documents, responsible for the maintenance, use and disposition of such records.

(4) Processes in an orderly manner all legal matters coming before the commission; maintains a docket of the cases filed with the commission; and schedules such matters for hearing.

(5) The secretary, as the fiscal manager of the commission, oversees accounting, purchasing, payroll and budget preparation.

(6) Administers the agency's personnel policy as reflected in 1) recruitment and selection of new employees, 2) employee training programs, and 3) performance evaluation.

The public service commission holds regular Monday meetings, barring illness, absence from the city of Bismarck, holidays, or other inability to obtain a quorum, the public service commission meets every Monday at 9:00 a.m. in its offices on the 12th floor of the State Capitol. The proposed agenda for these meetings is routinely posted in the hallway leading into the commission offices on the Friday preceding the meeting. Notice of these regular meetings will be filed with the secretary of state of North Dakota and will be posted in the commission offices. The proposed agenda will be mailed on the Friday preceding the meeting to any news media agency requesting, in writing, to be placed on a mailing list for that purpose.

If the commission cannot abide by its regular meeting schedule, or if matters arise requiring its expeditious attention, a special or emergency meeting will be scheduled. Notice of a special or emergency meeting will be given to the news media agencies in the immediate locality of the meeting site which have requested to be so notified.

Copies of orders and other documents in each case are kept in numbered files open to the public. The file contains applications, motions, briefs, correspondence, orders, and for those cases which entail public hearing, copies of the transcripts and exhibits. Recent cases are retained in original form in the offices on the 12th floor of the capitol while older cases are microfilmed and, thereafter, stored in the archives of the state historical society.

Copies of official commission documents other than hearing transcripts are available upon request for the cost of reproduction. Minutes of the commission are routinely distributed to the state library commission. Following is a list of other data gathered by the commission and published in print form for public use:

List of public utilities, other than auto transportation, serving North Dakota.

Booklet of rules of practice and procedure before the commission.

Railroad freight commodity statistics.

Railroad maps showing existing rail track of railroad companies serving North Dakota.

Telephone maps of the service boundary areas of all telephone companies operating in North Dakota.

Scope of authority book (motor carrier).

List of ICC rules and regulations governing motor carriers.

Special carrier list (freight).

Special carrier list (passengers).

Class "A" carrier list (freight).

Contract carrier list.

Special housemovers list.

Registered ICC carriers in North Dakota.

List of authorized North Dakota motor carriers indicating commodity authority.

Strip-mining reclamation law and rules and regulations.

A brief summary of the North Dakota reclamation law.

Surface mining and reclamation quarterly report.

North Dakota annual coal mine production report.

Energy conversion and transmission facility siting act and rules and regulations.

Application guidelines for:
- **Certificate** of site compatability for an **energy conversion facility**;
- **Certificate** of site compatibility for a **transmission facility corridor**;
- **Route permit** within a **designated** transmission facility **corridor**; and
- Definition of Terms within application format.
- Guidelines for ten-year plans.
- Construction and reclamation performance standards for energy conversion facilities, transmission facilities.

AUCTIONEERS

The North Dakota Public Service Commission has jurisdiction over the licensing and bonding of auctioneers, a responsibility given to the Commission by the 1957 Legislature.

The changes made by the 1975 Legislative Session evolved from the concern of the Public Service Commission and the Auctioneers Association with the practice of clerking sales without an adequate bond to protect the owner. As a result of the efforts of the Public Service Commission and the Auctioneers Association, the Forty-Fourth Legislative Assembly repealed Chapter 51-05, Auctioneer's and Auction Sales, and enacted Chapter 51-05.1 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to auctioneers and auction sales, and the licensing of auctioneers and clerks.

Key provisions of this new Chapter, which became effective July 1, 1975, provide that all auctioneers and clerks who are to be at least 18 years of age and a United States citizen, having a good reputation for honesty, truthfulness and fair-dealing, resident and non-resident alike, are to be annually licensed by the Public Service Commission.

No license is to be issued to an auctioneer unless he has (a) actively engaged in auctioneering at least one year prior to the application; or (b) completed an approved course of training relating to auctioneers and (c) has not had his license revoked in this or any other state within the past two years.

The Public Service Commission, either on its own motion or upon verified complaint, may investigate the activities of any licensee, or other person, and may suspend or revoke any license if violations have occurred. Among the grounds for suspension or revocation of a license, or denial of an application, are the making of false statements to the Public Service Commission; mishandling of the accounts and records of a sale; having a criminal record involving offenses of the nature of fraud or larceny; failure to produce records for the Commission; or violating any other provision or rule relating to the licensee.

The new law also establishes a procedure for a hearing in the event an application is denied. The Public Service Commission must give notice to the applicant and, if requested, set a hearing. The applicant has 20 days to request the hearing, and the Public Service Commission then has 20 days to notify interested or protesting persons. The hearing must be within the 60 days of the applicant's request.

Revocation or suspension of a license involves observance of the procedures of the Administrative Agencies Practices Act (Chapter 28-32), which includes drafting complaints, hearing procedures and the right to appeal any decision of the Commission.

The auction clerk is required to maintain a separate escrow or trust account. Personal funds, with the limited exception of up to $100 to pay service charges, cannot be commingled with sales proceeds. All books and records are to be open for inspection at any time by the Commission. Surety bonds are to be filed with every original application, along with a $10 license fee, and maintained thereafter. Auctioneers must file a $1000 surety bond and clerks a $5000 bond. Banks must be licensed to clerk sales; they need not file a $5000 bond.

The application for license and bond must be filed at least 10 days prior to the date such applicant is to conduct or clerk his first auction sale. Purebred sales are exempt from the licensing provision. The names of the auctioneer and clerk shall appear on all advertising of sales, but it is no longer necessary that the license number appear on said advertising.

The Public Service Commission is required to provide a list of all persons licensed under this Act by April 1 of each year. The list is to be sent to the Clerk of the District Court in each county. Licensees also receive a copy, as well as any other person requesting the list.

Violation of the provisions of Chapter 51-05.1 is an infraction carrying a fine of up to $500, but no jail time.

For the biennial period July 1, 1977, through June 30, 1979, 729 auctioneers licenses and 556 clerks licenses were issued.

COMMERCE COUNSEL

The office of commerce counsel provides legal advice to the commission and staff as necessary on all matters involving Public Service Commission jurisdiction. The office is composed of the chief commerce counsel and two assistants and all necessary stenographic and clerical aid. The commission also employs several outside legal consultants to assist the office of commerce counsel.

On August 3, 1977, President Carter signed P.L. 95-87, the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. Under this federal law, all states have been required to update all laws and regulations governing surface coal mining. The state's laws and regulations must be at least as stringent as the federal Act and federal regulations. The failure of any state to comply with this requirement will result in a federal take-over by the Department of Interior of all surface mining and reclamation on all lands within the state.

Considerable time was devoted to consideration of legislation proposed by the Public Service Commission on surface mining and reclamation during the 1979 legislative session.

The states now have until March 3, 1980, in which to submit a state program for federal approval. The office of commerce counsel as well as the legal consultants have spent a substantial amount of time in preparation of legislation and regulations to be submitted to the Department of Interior as a part of our state program so as to enable the state to retain primary jurisdiction over surface coal mining and reclamation in North Dakota.

The office of commerce counsel has been actively involved in all areas of the commission's jurisdiction. The office of commerce counsel has also conducted hearings on behalf of the commission throughout North Dakota.

Since July 1, 1977, the commission has conducted 36 siting and routing hearings, 13 rate increase applications for electric, gas, and telephone utilities, 200 motor carrier hearings, 13 hearings involving public convenience and necessity, as well as a substantial number of civil penalty proceedings.

There are presently three proceedings that are on appeal to the District or Supreme Court.

There is very little back log of pending cases awaiting final action by the commission.

In addition to the foregoing responsibilities, the office of commerce counsel also responds to public inquiries and complaints.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

The Public Service Commission, as part of its general jurisdiction under Title 49, NDCC, has regulatory authority over all North Dakota telephone and telegraph utilities, as well as jurisdiction over the intrastate rates and services of privately owned electric, gas and radio common carrier utilities. In addition, it has authority over certain safety matters relating to the intrastate operations of all electric, gas, telephone and railway systems.

The Commission's routine activities in these areas of responsibility are handled by the Commission's Engineering Department. This department consists of four employees, including a Chief Engineer. It operates as a technical advisory group on matters relating generally to rates, services and other miscellaneous matters.

One of the prime responsibilities of the Engineering Department is the maintenance of a complete tariff file containing all the rates and regulations of regulated gas, electric, telephone and radio common carrier utilities. In addition, the department is responsible for promulgation, revision and interpretation of Commission standards for service and safety of the regulated utilities. Any proposed revisions in existing tariffs or new tariffs are examined and, if necessary, investigated by the Engineering Staff before presentation with its recommendation for the Commission's determination. During the biennium approximately 330 such revised or new tariffs were handled by the department.

The rates and regulations contained in the filed tariffs, along with the standards promulgated by the Commission, are used in handling customer complaints. In the '77-'79 biennium the Engineering Department handled approximately 700 such complaints. In addition, the Engineering staff responded to numerous requests for information relating to utility operations in the state.

This department is also involved extensively in general rate proceedings including investigative activities primarily in areas of allocation and rate design. In addition, in these proceedings the Chief Engineer has generally acted as the Hearing Examiner in formal hearings held in such proceedings.

Although the department is responsible for various safety aspects of regulated electric, gas, telephone and railway systems, its primary areas of effort during the biennium were in railway crossing matters and natural gas safety. During the biennium approximately 100 investigations were made.

The general goal of the Engineering Department is to assure, through direct action and interaction with the Commission, that adequate and safe service is provided on a non-discriminatory basis to consumers of all regulated utilities at rates and charges that are just and reasonable.

GRAIN ELEVATOR DIVISION

The Grain Elevator Division is charged with the licensing and supervision of all grain elevators being operated to serve the public.

Monthly reports are required to be filed on the business conducted for the preceeding month. The licensing period is from August 1 to July 31 of each year.

At the present time, the licensed grain elevators in North Dakota have a capacity of 146,000,000 bushels. Farm storage, according to U.S.D.A., exceeds 700,000,000 bushels.

During the period covered by this report the following statistics have been compiled:

No. OF ELEVATORS

1977	605
1978	600
1979	587

Bond requirements for grain elevators are based on one dollar per bushel of capacity up to one-half million bushels. Bond requirements over the 500,000 bushel capacity number is twenty cents per bushel, e.g. a 400,000 bushel grain elevator bond requirement is $400,000.

ROVING GRAIN AND HAY BUYERS

Before any license is issued to any roving grain or hay buyer, the applicant must file a bond in such sum as the Commission prescribes, but not less than fifteen-thousand dollars for each license.

During the period covered by this report, the following number of roving grain and hay buyer licenses were issued:

1977	45
1978	52
1979	58

WAREHOUSES

As of June 30, 1979 there were 42 licensed warehouses for storage of items other than grain.

GRAIN MOVEMENT REPORT

This Commission continues to receive a monthly report for each licensed grain elevator. The bushel shipment information is used by the traffic department of the Public Service Commission, the Wheat Commission, the Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute, the railroads and other interested parties in rate cases, railroad and truck transportation studies, proposed rail abandonments and other related grain transportation matters.

Transportation is the number one problem for grain elevators. The report required from elevators takes but a short time for completion each month. The information obtained on shipments to various United States destinations is a valuable tool used in attempting to solve the critical grain transportation problems.

FIRES

There were eight grain elevator fires during the period of the past two years. Alarm systems sensing heat and smoke give warning to elevator employees of possible fires. Dry pipe sprinkler systems have been installed in a number of locations where fire departments have water pressure equipment enabling water to be pushed into dry pipe sprinkler systems. Also fire departments must be relatively close to the grain facility in order for the company to obtain insurance credit for the installation of the dry pipe system.

INSOLVENCIES

There have been no formal insolvencies during the biennial period. There have been serious financial problems at a few locations. As long as creditors do not force an insolvency usually the buildings are sold for private use or another purchaser assumes the grain storage liability, pays off the creditors and forms a new business. If an insolvency does occur the Public Service Commission must seize the inventory after district court order, sell the grain and distribute the proceeds to the holders of dishonored check or warehouse receipts. If the bond money is needed to pay claimants in full, under the law the Public Service Commission must sue the bonding company for the needed proceeds if the bonding company does not voluntarily pay the amount needed to cover grain on storage and grain purchased.

The North Dakota Supreme Court held on June 26, 1979, in Public Service Commission V. American Grain and Cattle, Inc., Case No. 9077, a grain cooperative marketing pool does not require a license.

In "69-03-01. Roving grain or hay buyer — Definition. — The term 'roving grain or hay buyer', when used in this chapter, unless the context thereof otherwise requires, shall mean any person, copartnership, other than licensed warehousemen and track buyers, **who shall buy grain or hay from the owner for resale and delivery within or without the state or for resale in the local markets.** Nothing contained in this chapter shall apply to public warehouses or public warehousemen and track buyers defined in Chapter 60-02." (Emphasis Supplied)

In 1974 the Public Service Commission had required the Texas based company to file a $250,000 bond and obtain a Roving Grain and Hay buyers license.

The farm claimants filed claims in the approximate amount of $1,000,000.

In their decision the North Dakota Supreme Court said "Mindful of the admonition that 'hard facts may make bad law,' we resist the temptation to bend the law to reach what we might believe to be a better result ... Accordingly we affirm the judgment of the district court with the thought that this case might serve as an impetus to the Legislature to study this matter with a view to expanding the coverage of bonds in this area of the law."

In other words, the farmers in North Dakota lost one million dollars on the insolvency of American Grain and Cattle, Inc.

GOALS

The goals of the Grain Elevator Division are to:

(1) Provide North Dakota farmers with reasonable assurance that warehouse receipts and grain checks will be honored.

(2) Provide the public with safeguards to assure dependable warehousing other than grain storage.

(3) Provide the public with information relative to matters under Public Service Commission jurisdiction.

(4) Provide assistance to the public in answer to legitimate complaints.

MOTOR CARRIER DIVISION

The Commission, pursuant to Chapter 49-18 of the NDCC, is charged with the responsibility of regulating motor carriers and motor vehicles engaged in the transportation of persons and property for compensation over the highways of the State of North Dakota.

The Motor Carrier Division of the Commission presently consists of four employees, including the Director. It is the responsibility of the Division to advise and assist the Commission in the discharge of its statutory responsibilities and the Rules and Regulations adopted governing such motor carriers.

This Division of the Commission handles all applications for motor carrier authority, the transfer of existing authority, the annual renewal of Certificates and Permits and the issuance of Commercial Plates for vehicles operated by carriers under their respective authorities. This Division also has the responsibility of regulating the movement of interstate motor transportation to the extent that every common and contract carrier transporting non-exempt commodities, for hire, in interstate commerce into, from or through the State of North Dakota must register their authority, granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, with this Commission, and obtain a sufficient number of identification stamps in order that one stamp can be attached to a uniform cab card in each tractor unit.

Although the Commission does not regulate the transportation of passengers transported in "van pool" programs, the Commission has been active in assisting the State Highway Department, municipalities and private concerns regarding public transportation. During this biennium, the Commission has certificated seven (7) passenger carrying transportation companies.

The 1979 Legislative Session, by passing House Bill 1285, exempted from regulation the transportation of livestock, poultry, unmanufactured dairy products and non-liquid fertilizers. As a result of the deregulation legislation, 237 Certificated Agricultural Carriers and 30 Certificated Common Carriers were removed from the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission. There have been several P.S.C. rules amended and new rules adopted since the last biennial report, and the current rules and regulations pertaining to motor carriers have been published in the Administrative Practices Code of the State.

During the 1977-1979 biennium, the Motor Carrier Division docketed 206 formal cases as compared to 158 formal cases during the 1975-1977 biennium.

As of July 1, 1979, the Commission regulates 26 Certificated Class "A" Carriers, 35 Certificated Contract Carriers, 223 Certificated Common Carriers and 1700 registered I.C.C. Carriers.

The Motor Carrier Division published a scope of authority directory in the fall of 1977 and published updated revisions to the directory during 1978.

The Commission has established a procedure relating to the grant of temporary authority requested by Motor Carriers.

The Motor Carrier Division began utilizing the IBM Office System 6 (OS/6). We have designed a filing system for both intra- and interstate carriers whereby we can call up a complete current listing of all registered carriers, to include vehicle information. We also have entered into the System 6 our Scope of Authority Directory, notices, form letters, and mailing lists. From the information entered into the System, we are able to address envelopes and send notices and form letters with a minimum of preparation. With the Commission System 6 and other processing equipment available to this Division, we are able to have current and complete copies of law, rules and regulations within easy access.

GOALS

During this Biennium, the Motor Carrier Division will assure that motor carrier service is provided by financially healthy, efficient companies and see that all North Dakota residents receive adequate, reliable transporation services at the lowest possible cost. This Division will provide the public with information relative to matters involving motor carriers under PSC jurisdiction; provide assistance to the public in answer to legitimate complaints relating to motor carriers; and provide safety in public transportation.

OBJECTIVES

The Motor Carrier Division shall have a continued concern that current certificated carriers provide services pursuant to provisions of their certificates. The Division shall suspend and/or revoke certificates of carriers failing to comply with the provisions of certificates. Applications will be processed involving new authority, transfers and registration in a timely and reasonable manner. Complaints relating to motor carriers will be investigated. Members of the Motor Carrier Division office will continue to be informed of laws, rules and regulations. This Division shall continue close working relationships with members of state enforcement agencies, Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Department of Transportation, North Dakota Highway Department, courts, and motor carrier associations; as well as monitor enforcement activities of enforcement personnel charged with the responsibility of enforcing Title 49.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES
7-1-77 — 6-30-79

	7-1-75 — 6-30-77	7-1-77 — 6-30-79
Vehicles Inspected for Compliance of Title 49 Laws, Rules & Regulations	17,012	12,810
Citations issued, Less no authority Citations	255	158
Citations issued for providing service without authority	89	103
Total Citations, biennium 1977-1979	344	261
Fine assessed, Less no authority Citations	$4,514.00	$4,670.00
Fines assessed for no authority Citations	$4,416.00	$5,240.00
Total fines for all violations	$8,930.00	$9,910.00
Average fine per violation	$25.96	$37.97

Members of the Motor Carrier Division conducted field training for members of the North Dakota Highway Patrol and Truck Regulatory Division of the State Highway Department during this biennium. During the same period, the Motor Carrier Division conducted 88 investigations into complaints regarding providing service without authority, unsettled damage claims, and unsatisfactory motor carrier service.

MOTOR CARRIER DIVISION
Formal Cases Docketed

Cases Docketed	Biennium 7/1/75—6/30/77	Biennium 7-1-77 — 6/30/79	Approved	Denied	Dismissed	Withdrawn	Pending
Class "A"	8	7	2	1	1	0	3
Special (Common)	76	127	85	12	13	0	18
Contract	16	13	11	0	0	0	2
Agricultural	58	59	57	0	2	0	0
Total Cases Docketed	158	206	155	13	16	0	23

Intrastate Collections

Collections	7/1/75—6/30/77	7/1/77—6/30/79
Class "A"	$ 5,780.00	$ 6,195.00
Special (Common)	37,135.00	37,785.00
Contract	4,485.00	4,255.00
Agricultural	22,745.00	13,610.00
C-Plates	60,360.00	66,143.00
Duplicate C-Plates	19.00	32.00
Over Payment Refunds	914.00	1,668.00
TOTAL	$131,438.00	$129,688.00

Interstate Collections

Collections	7/1/75—6/30/77	7/1/77—6/30/79
Original Registrations	$ 6,960.00	$ 10,205.00
Amendments	8,560.00	10,580.00
Identification Stamps	412,313.20	579,132.00
Refunds	1,832.75	1,752.00
TOTAL	$ 429,665.95	$ 601,669.00
Number of Identification Stamps	165,964	230,654

RECLAMATION AND SITING DIVISION

The Public Service Commission is responsible for the administration and enforcement of two environmental protection laws, the Reclamation of Strip-Mined Lands (Chapter 38-14, NDCC) and the Energy Conversion and Transmission Facility Siting Act (Chapter 49-22, NDCC). Originally created as separate entities, the Reclamation Division and the Siting Division were combined for administrative purposes for the greater part of the 1975-77 and 1977-79 biennial periods. This administrative structure was changed in June 1979 with the transfer of the Commission's Siting functions to the Public Utilities Division. The number of staff changed from 12 full-time and three (3) part-time on July 1, 1977, to 13 full-time and three (3) part-time on June 30, 1979.

The goals of the Reclamation and Siting Division's component Departments are, respectively, to:

1) reclaim all land strip-mined for coal in North Dakota to standards acceptable under state and federal laws, and
2) plan the siting of generation and transmission facilities to provide the most reasonable and economical construction to meet energy needs with the minimum environmental impact, least impact on human beings, and optimum system reliability.

Reclamation

Public Law 95-87 (The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act) was signed into law on August 3, 1977, shortly after the start of the biennium. In view of the mandates contained in the Federal law, the goals of the Reclamation Department were revised and became:

1) implement the interim Federal regulatory program specified by Congress pending completion and approval of a State regulatory program;
2) revise State laws, regulations and the existing State-Federal Cooperative Agreement to conform with the requirements of PL 95-87
   a) develop a State regulatory program that meets the requirements of PL 95-87
   b) develop an abandoned lands program to reclaim pre-law mined areas
   c) develop a planning process for identifying lands unsuitable for mining.

Additionally, two 1977-79 objectives that will continue into succeeding bienna are:

3) removal of the interim Federal regulatory program and replacement of it with an approved State regulatory program; and
4) regulation of surface mining of lignite through the issuance of permits and enforcing the provisions of the approved State regulatory program.

Objectives 1) and 2) were accomplished during the biennium. The 1979 Legislature overwhelmingly approved the new reclamation law, Chapter 38-14.1, NDCC,and the development of the remaining components of the new State regulatory program were proceeding at a pace sufficient to meet the Federal deadline for program submission. The new law went into effect on July 1, 1979.

Production of lignite for power generation and industrial use continued to increase, as illustrated by Tables 1 and 2 below. The rate of increase, however, was somewhat less than that for the years 1975-77.

Table 1. Coal Production.

Year Ending	Short Tons Produced	% Change
June 30, 1977	12,071,139	+ 0.0
June 30, 1978	12,928,033	+ 7.0
June 30, 1979	14,279,722	+10.4

Table 2. Coal Production by Mine, 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Mine	Location	Operator	Production, short tons 1977-78	1978-79	1977-79
Velva	Velva	Consolidation	313,154	286,578	599,732
Glenharold	Stanton	Consolidation	3,354,673	2,939,263	6,293,936
Center	Center	Baukol-Noonan	3,024,322	3,412,923	6,437,245
Larson	Noonan	Baukol-Noonan	529,510	445,036	974,546
Nelson	Williston	Geo Resources	15,521	*	15,521
Husky	Dickinson	Husky Industries	131,260	171,305	302,565
Indian Head	Zap	North American Coal Corporation	844,731	1,058,729	1,903,460
Falkirk	Underwood	Falkirk	214,427	896,409	1,110,836
Beulah	Beulah	Knife River Coal	2,030,324	1,948,587	3,978,911
Gascoyne	Stanton	Knife River Coal	2,444,171	2,750,830	5,195,001
Sprecher	New Leipzig	Knife River Coal	3,765	5,101	8,866
Smith-Ullman	Haynes	NL Industries	22,175	31,511	53,686
	TOTALS:		12,928,033	14,279,722	27,207,755

*Not Available

The Commission issued 12 mining permits during the biennium for a total of 5,053 acres. Of that total, 2,966 acres were permitted for actual extraction of coal and 2,087 acres were permitted for associated disturbances such as haul roads, stockpiling areas and other uses. Permits were issued as shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Mining Permits Issued, 1977-79

Permit No.	Operator	Location	Acres
43	NL Industries, Inc.	Haynes	90
44	Consolidation Coal Co.	Stanton	732
45	Knife River Coal Co.	New Leipzig	54
46	Coteau Properties	Beulah	776
47	Geo Resources, Inc.	Williston	15
48	Baukol-Noonan, Inc.	Larson	1,053
49	Dakota Wholesale Mud	Noonan	2
50	Consolidation Coal Co.	Stanton	1,014
51	Consolidation Coal Co.	Stanton	425
52	Consolidation Coal Co.	Stanton	80
53	Consolidation Coal Co.	Stanton	579
54	Consolidation Coal Co.	Velva	233

During this same period 623 acres of mined land were judged ready for bond release under the 1969 and 1971 reclamation laws, bringing the total land released from bond to 756 acres, which leaves 21,825 acres still under bond. The distribution of the 22,581 acres permitted by the State for coal mining since the permit system began in late 1969 is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Distribution of Permit Acreage by County

County	Acres	% of Total
Mercer	9,322	41.3
Oliver	4,704	20.8
Bowman	3,519	15.6
McLean	1,729	7.7
Burke	1,671	7.4
Ward	1,183	5.2
Stark	213)	
Adams	158)	
Grant	55)	2.0
Williams	24)	
Divide	2)	
Morton	1)	

Inspection of Table 4 shows that about 41% of the acreage permitted by the Commission is in Mercer County and that together the three counties of Mercer, Oliver and Bowman account for 77.7% of the acreage. Seven (7) Notices of Violation were issued to mining operators for violations of the reclamation law and regulations during the biennium. Details are furnished in Table 5.

Table 5. Notices of Violation, 1977-79

Case No.	Operator	Penalty	Remarks
9705	Consolidation Coal Co.	$ 7,000	
9783	Consolidation Coal Co.	1,000	
9796	Baukol, Noonan, Inc.		Pending
9890	Consolidation Coal Co.	750	
9898	Falkirk Mining Co.	500	
9964	Consolidation Coal Co.		Pending
9973	Coteau Properties Co.		Pending

Siting

The Commission is responsible for the siting of energy conversion and transmission facilities in such a way as to minimize adverse effects on agricultural production and the environment. Amendments by the 1979 Legislature narrowed the scope of the Siting Act by redefining electrical transmission lines as those lines having a design in excess of 115 kV, and by defining oil and gas pipeline gathering systems. Other changes in the Siting Act were made primarily to improve its organization and clarity.

The objectives of the Siting Department during the 1977-79 biennium were:

1) assessment of environmental, agricultural, social and technical acceptability of industry proposed sites, corridors and routes through staff investigations and information gathered through the public hearing process;
2) The analysis of scientific and engineering data regarding site and route selection through use of advanced computer techniques in association with the state computer system as those techniques become available;
3) conditioned certification of sites, corridors and routes;
4) enforcement of construction, environmental and socio-economic monitoring programs; and
5) develop closer relationships with regional reliability councils.

Objectives 1) and 3) continue to be met on a routine basis. Attainment of Objective 2) was slowed considerably due to the demise of the Regional Environmental Assessment Program (REAP). Work will proceed but at a lowered level of activity. Objective 4) was studied in detail during the biennium. As a result of that study, the responsibility for monitoring socio-economic impacts of large energy conversion facilities in Mercer County was delegated to the Mercer County Energy Development Board. Objective 5) has been met on a very limited scale.

A total of 13 Letters of Intent were submitted to the Commission for the construction of major energy conversion and transmission facilities during the 1975-77 biennium. All 13 were processed during the 1977-79 period, as were several other facilities. Applicants receiving certificates and/or construction permits are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Siting Certificates and Permits Issued, 1977-79

ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION FACILITIES

Case No.	Applicant	Cert. No.	Permit No.	Size of Facility (kV)
9339 (sub 1)	BEP	12	8	230
9571	BEP	13 & 14		2-345,1-345/500
9593	C/U		5	230
9633	OTP	16		230
9676	MDU	8	6	2-230
9698	MDU	18		2-345
9737	BEP	17		230
9739	MCP	21	12	230/345 uprate
9782	BEP		20	2-345, 1-345/500
9802	MDU	27		230
9811	OTP		19	230
9896	BEP		24	230
9400	Dome		4	Products Pipeline
9433	ANG	9		ANG Waterline
9686	OTP	15	9	Coyote Waterline
9692	BEP	10		Ant. Valley Blowdown
9735	ANG		17	ANG Waterline
9736	BEP		18	Ant. Valley Blowdown
9787	BFPL	20	11	Crude Oil
9855	MDU	22	13	Natural Gas
9874	Matador	26	21	Crude Oil
9883	MDU	25	16	Natural Gas
9892	MDU	24	15	Natural Gas
9912	Matador	28	22	Crude Oil
9929	Matador	29	23	Natural Gas
9699	MDU	11	7	Natural Gas

CONVERSION FACILITIES

Case No.	Applicant	Certificate No.	Facility
9174	ANG	2	Coal Gasification Plant
9267	OTP	1	Coyote Station
9661	BEP	3	Antelope Valley Station
9729	OTP	4	Oil Fired Peaking Plant

Key

ANG ..... American Natural Gas Coal Gasification Company
BEP ..... Basin Electric Power Cooperative
BFPL .... Belle Fourche Pipeline Company
C/U ..... Cooperative Power Cooperative/United Power Cooperative
Dome..... Dome Pipeline Company, Ltd.
Matador.. Matador Pipeline Company
MDU ..... Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.
MPC ..... Minnkota Power Cooperative
OTP ..... Otter Tail Power Company

Letters of Intent received for major facilities during the 1977-79 biennium are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Letters of Intent (Major Facilities) Received, 1977-79

Date	Ito.otu	Facility
1/30/78	Northern Tier Pipeline Co.	40-inch Crude Oil Line
3/8/79	Northern Border Pipeline Co	48-inch Natural Gas Line
4/12/79	Nebraska Public Power Dist	500 kV AC Transmission Line
3/23/79	Dome Pipeline Co., Ltd.	Products Pipeline No. 2

The Northern Tier pipeline will transport crude oil from the West Coast to refineries in Washington, Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota. The Northern Border pipeline will be used to transport Canadian and Alaskan natural gas through North Dakota to markets farther east. Nebraska Public Power District's high voltage transmission line will strengthen the State's transmission system while providing for seasonal exchanges of electric power between Manitoba and Nebraska. A tap to this line will be built in North Dakota. The Dome products pipeline will be installed in the same right-of-way containing existing products pipeline No. 1.

The inventory of exclusion and avoidance areas, developed during the 1975-77 biennium for the siting process and used by both industry and State agencies, received its first revision during the 1977-79 period. In order to achieve greater cost effectiveness and accuracy, future revisions of the inventory will make progressively greater use of electronic data processing. Ten categories of information contained in the inventory have been chosen as the initial step in this process, and cooperative agreements for the upkeep of the data files with the appropriate State and federal agencies are being negotiated. The ten categories include:

Irrigated Lands
Enrolled woodlands
State forest lands
State easement refuges
State nature preserves
National wilderness areas
Rare and unique plant species
State parks
National wildlife refuges
County parks and other governmental parks

TRAFFIC DIVISION

The traffic division of the North Dakota public service commission has two major responsibilities. It supervises intrastate rates charged by motor common and contract carriers and rail carriers; and it represents the interests of the state of North Dakota before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States Department of Transportation, as well as other federal agencies where transportation activities to, from, or within North Dakota are at issue.

The office is composed of a director, an assistant director, and a secretary. The traffic division works closely with both the motor carrier division, and the office of commerce counsel.

The goals of the traffic division are to insure that motor and rail carrier services are provided by financially healthy and efficient companies, that all North Dakota residents receive adequate and reliable transportation services at the lowest possible rates consistent with the need of providing carriers with sufficient revenue to remain healthy and efficient; that the public be provided with information relative to matters under public service commission jurisdiction; that assistance be provided the public in response to legitimate complaints involving motor and rail carriers; and that safety in public transportation be insured.

The past two years have provided many challenges for the traffic division. Although the transportation of grain, the major transportation activity in North Dakota, has traditionally been one involving severe peaks and valleys, a combination of bumper harvests, severe winter weather and a bankrupt Milwaukee Road Railroad found farmers and country elevators with extremely high transportation needs. This was coupled by a severe shortage of rail carrying capacity, not only in the upper midwest, but throughout the United States. The result has been the most severe transportation problem in the history of North Dakota.

The past two years have also seen rapid and continuing inflationary pressures on all segments of society, especially within the rail and motor carrier industries. Also, North Dakota has been experiencing a tremendous boom in oil exploration and lignite extraction, requiring specialized transportation services from motor carriers and railroads already beset by dwindling carrying capacity and inflationary spirals, making it even more difficult for those carriers to adjust to the new demands being placed upon them.

The bankruptcy of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company in December, 1977, and increased abandonment applications by all three major North Dakota railroads, as well as the proposed merger of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway into the Burlington Northern, have added to the transportation concerns of the State of North Dakota, and, hence, the workload of the traffic division.

North Dakota is served by four class I railroads, the Burlington Northern, the Soo Line, the Milwaukee Road, and the Chicago and Northwestern. The Burlington Northern, with 3,373 miles of track in North Dakota, is the prime railroad in North Dakota. The Soo follows with 1,287 miles, the Milwaukee operates 367 miles, and the Chicago and Northwestern 14 miles, for a total of 5,041 miles in North Dakota, of which 3,483 are branchlines. In a normal year, North Dakota originates approximately 85,000 carloads of grain and grain products, and an additional 54,000 carloads of lignite. During the 1976-1977 crop reporting year, some 205 million bushels of grain moved by rail, at an average weight of 50 pounds per bushel, or an average capacity per car of 140,000 pounds. The 205 million bushels of grain shipped by rail constitutes only 67 percent of all grain shipments. Trucks moved the remaining 33 percent during the 1976-1977 crop reporting year, up from but 18 percent for the 1974-1975 crop reporting year, reflecting a severe decline in market share by the railroads. The traffic division, in November, 1978, prepared a 55-page in depth preliminary study of the rail car shortage in North Dakota, concluding that North Dakota experienced a shortfall, in 1976-1977, of almost 20,000 rail cars. The report further concluded that the shortage of rail cars was a symptom rather than a root cause of the rail transportation problems facing North Dakota. Although additional cars were, indeed, necessary, a shortage of motive power, fuel shortages, operating difficulties, and an unabated peak in demand for service by country elevators, all contributed to the severe car shortage problems in North Dakota.

While trucks were gaining market share, the number of exempt truckers in North Dakota continued to grow, as new individuals entered the field and as country elevators and farmers purchased their own trucks.

Lignite mines also face a shortage of rail cars, and owing, to the weight and bulk of the commodity, alternate transportation is not feasible. The magnitude of the lignite shortage has not been as great as that of the grain car shortage, but the contributing factors remain the same and the lignite car shortages could increase dramatically over the next few years as the nation places greater emphasis upon coal fired boilers and as additional lignite mining is begun within North Dakota.

In the area of rates, North Dakota interests continue to be concerned by the fact that the ratio of rail revenue to variable costs on most grains exceeds 180 percent, and, in some cases, on some grains, exceeds 250 percent. North Dakota interests realize that there is a place for value of service pricing, but the commission's position before the Interstate Commerce Commission has been that rates should be cost-based (that is, based upon fully-allocated costs) and commodities which are now moving below fully-allocated costs should bear a greater portion of their costs of service, reducing the cross-subsidization imposed by railroads upon those commodities. The Commission's position has also been that service levels should not continue to decline while rates continue to climb. The commission has had an increasing degree of success before the Interstate Commerce Commission in this regard. There is growing evidence, as shown by expressions of individual Interstate Commerce Commission commissioners at oral hearings and in decisions, that the railroads must begin exacting higher charges on commodities which are not now fully compensatory, and not attempt to exact unfair economic rents from so-called captive commodities.

In intrastate rail cases, where railroads sought intrastate application of previously granted interstate rate increases, the public service commission allowed the full increase on all commodities other than grain and grain products. The increases on grain and grain products, under Ex Partes 343, 349, 357 were suspended by the public service commission pending further investigation, which has not yet been completed, to determine if, in fact, the ratio of revenue to variable costs exceeded what could be termed a reasonable level; and if, in fact, transportation conditions in North Dakota are more favorable than transportation conditions on interstate grain traffic. The public service commission still waits for cost evidence from the railroads to justify their applications for increases on grain movement. The public service commission is sympathetic to the financial difficulties of the nation's railroads, and specifically the upper midwest railroads serving North Dakota. The commission recognizes that no railroad has enjoyed an adequate return on net investment. The solution, however, is not to extract exorbitant rates from captive commodities, such as grain, but to price all commodities based upon costs of handling those commodities; and where pervasive competition prohibits fully-allocated costing, there should be greater disinvestment by the railroads in facilities utilized to haul that traffic which cannot or does not pay its fair share of transportation costs.

The traffic division has not participated in interstate motor carrier rate matters before the Interstate Commerce Commission, but has monitored numerous proceedings as our interests may appear. The majority of motor carrier transportation to, from, and within North Dakota is exempt from economic regulation. As to intrastate general commodities carriers, and bulk haulers, especially those engaged in the movement of crude oils and refined petroleum products, as well as household goods carriers, the Commission has been most active to insure cost-rates. The traffic division has also been working very closely with so-called mom-and-pop operations, of which there are many within North Dakota, to assist those carriers in making meaningful data submissions to justify revenue increases. As to general commodities carriers, the commission has spent a great deal of time with the Middlewest Motor Freight Bureau and its analysts to verify Highway Form A and Highway Form B; and the public service commission is examining improved costing methods for motor carriers.

The public service commission recognized in the spring of 1979 that diesel fuel shortages and rapidly rising prices for that fuel are creating hardships not only on intrastate carriers, but especially upon owner-operators. In an attempt to ease that plight, the commission adopted a method to determine the effect of higher fuel costs upon regulated carriers and owner-operators leasing to those regulated carriers. The result was an order allowing an exact fuel cost increase pass-through, with 100 percent pass-through

guarantee to the owner-operator where applicable, based upon a fuel cost to revenue formula developed by the traffic division. The surcharge formula is updated and voted upon monthly.

As to railroad abandonments, the public service commission is looking at lines slated for abandonment on a case-by-case basis. Basically the position of the commission has been to delay, as long as possible, abandonment of rail lines so that communities and affected shippers can find alternative methods of transportation. This might include changing to motor carriers, providing subsidies to continue rail operations, encouraging other railroads to pick up portions of lines slated for abandonment, or assisting country elevators in relocating on nearby rail branch-lines. Though North Dakota has more than 3,483 miles of branchlines, the state has been very fortunate in that, through 1979, less than seven percent has been considered for abandonment within the next three years. The main reason is the rate structure on grain and grain products makes most branchlines profitable operations within North Dakota. The commission is still aware, however, that most branchlines in North Dakota were built long before the advent of the motor truck, and with increased highway building, North Dakota's future rail map may be considerably different than the map that exists today. This does not mean the commission favors branchline abandonments, but the commission does take a realistic attitude and is attempting, through intensive planning, to prepare shippers and farmers for such eventualities.

North Dakota shippers and railroads are experimenting with the concept of grain trains and unit trains which the commission has encouraged on an experimental basis. Whether all grain trains are the answer to transportation problems, or a massive shift to subterminals would occur is unkown. Branchlines are important to North Dakota and our shippers, country elevators and communities. Changes in our transportation system occur all the time, but the commission supports maximum local participation to create favorable transportation system changes for our farmers and shippers. The commission is on record in favor of some end-to-end railroad mergers, and has supported the proposed Burlington Northern-St. Louis-San Francisco merger, because single line control and elimination of joint routes and rates should improve car supply levels of service within North Dakota, and improve the financial viability of the Burlington Northern. The commission supports any reasonable attempt by the Milwaukee Railroad to salvage a core-railroad system to serve farmers and the 100,000 North Dakota electric consumers served by the Big Stone electric power plant located on the Milwaukee main line at Big Stone, South Dakota. Hopefully the Milwaukee will become financially viable and return to a status of a taxpaying private sector entity.

The public service commission is involved in planning for future railroad needs within North Dakota. Governor Link has appointed a 10 member Intermodal Transportation Team chaired by a public service commissioner, to advise and supervise rail planning which is now done by the State Highway Department. The Team used the resources of the Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute, also at North Dakota State University to draw the state rail plan which was approved in 1979 by the Federal Railroad Administration. The public service commission's traffic division provides guidance in areas of regulation and railroad economics; and the Intermodal Transportation Team, in conjunction with the State Highway Department and the public service commission, makes vital determinations as to planning. For example, Section 803 funds under the 4-R Act, cannot be committed without prior approval by the public service commission.

Further comment is in order regarding the Milwaukee Railroad.

In December 1977, the Milwaukee Road filed a bankruptcy petition which was followed in April 1979 by a request from the court appointed trustee for permission to embargo service on approximately three-fourths of its system including all trackage in North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana.

The State of North Dakota met with the trustee and pledged to raise $2.3 million to be used for emergency repairs on that portion of the mainline extending between the Big Stone power generating plant in South Dakota and the coal fields near Gascoyne, North Dakota.

The Milwaukee accepted the South Dakota proposal and amended the abandonment application to exclude the mainline between Montevideo, Minnesota and Miles City, Montana. The New England and Sisseton branches are also to be retained in the Milwaukee system.

Recognizing the importance of the Big Stone power plant to North Dakota consumers as well as the importance of retaining common carrier service in the southwestern corner of the State, the SIT-Team authorized a revision to the North Dakota State Rail Plan to enable usage of Section 803 Rail Assistance Project funds to participate in this emergency tie replacement project. North Dakota has allocated $450,616 of our FY 1979 funds toward this project. Shippers along this line will also be asked to contribute, including the power companies, and the coal mining company.

Because the major portion of this trackage is in South Dakota, the applications, authorizations, inspections and general project management for the entire project have been delegated to the State of South Dakota.

It should be noted that the current $2.3 million project is for emergency repair only to enable coal shipments to continue through the winter. Work has begun on both ends of the line and is progressing ahead of schedule. The work should be completed in November.

Further rehabilitation of the line is required in an approximate amount of $25 million. This rehabilitation is planned to be accomplished using Federal loans granted directly to the Milwaukee and is not a part of the immediate rehabilitation effort currently underway.

South Dakota has a strong interest in and commitment to maintaining service between Jonathan, Minnesota and Miles City, Montana, where connections can be made to Burlington Northern trackage thus retaining transcontinental service to that State. Should the Milwaukee fail, South Dakota has indicated that they would probably operate this segment as a 'short line' if another common carrier cannot be found to purchase and operate the line.

The traffic division expects its emphasis over the next biennium to be upon continued rail carrying capacity shortages, additional branchline abandonments, continuing work on rail rate levels, diesel fuel shortages, and the scarcity of available trucks.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT

INTRODUCTION

An adequate weights and measures program provides an important service to the citizens of the State. It provides a basis for all commercial transactions involving the transfer of commodities by maintaining the necessary standards of weight, measure and length, and testing chemical weighing and measuring devices such as scales, meters, and measures to insure that only accurate equipment and measuring practices are used when dealing with the public. The program provides protection to the buyer as well as seller from losses due to incorrect quantity determination.

Weights and measures adopts the specifications, tolerances and regulations for commercial weighing and measuring devices (together with amendments as recommended by the National Bureau of Standards and published in National Bureau of Standards Handbook 44) as the specifications, tolerances and regulations for commercial weighing and measuring devices used in the State of North Dakota.

Goals

The goals of the Weights and Measures Department are to:

1. Provide the public with safeguards to insure accurate and honest weights and measurements.
2. Provide the public with information relative to matters under Public Service Commission jurisdiction.
3. Provide assistance to the public in answer to legitimate complaints.

Staff

The personnel consists of:

Director, Metrologist
Clerical Secretary
Three (3) light duty Inspectors
Two (2) heavy duty Inspectors

The Director is responsible for the total administration and operations of the department, including program development and direction of field activities and buying new equipment.

Two inspectors are assigned to the department's two large-capacity scale test units. Each man is responsible for an area consisting of one-half of the State. In addition to the work load, these two Inspectors must move their 40,000 pound units throughout North Dakota, often under severe climatic conditions. Three light duty Inspectors are assigned light duty units in the weight class of 9,000 pounds and each have an area consisting of one-third of the State.

Inspectors are, weather permitting, in the field year around. During the last biennium, 19,943 weighing and measuring devices were tested.

Laboratory

The Weights and Measures reference standards of the State of North Dakota are housed in the Laboratory located in a modern building adjacent to the State Capitol in Bismarck. These standards are certified by the National Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce. All field standards are calibrated in the laboratory.

The program of calibration and certification of standards provides the basis of all commercial transactions involving weights and measures. Laboratory personnel routinely calibrate weights in a wide range of sizes from one milligram to 1,000 pounds. These are used for a wide variety of purposes, from weighing by law enforcement officials to testing large capacity scales.

Packaging and labeling inspecting is not carried on by our department. This service is provided by the North Dakota Laboratories Department.

Liquid Petroleum Gas (L.P.G.) Meters

An important part of our meter testing program involves the testing of L.P.G. meters. Modern handling methods allow the use of liquid petroleum gas (L.P.G.) for household heating and cooking, also automobiles, highway and farm tractors.

However, the nature of this product makes it necessary that it be maintained under constant high pressure if it is to be accurately measured. A specialized testing unit designed to measure the gas at pressures of over 100 pounds per square inch is used in this testing program.

Liquid and Small Scales

The department operates portable liquid calibrating units for testing the accuracy of meters used in the sale of petroleum products in wholesale quantities. A large part of the work of these units involves the testing of large capacity meters mounted on trucks which deliver fuel to farmers and households. The department is also involved in testing meters of retail devices including scales at retail grocery stores, meat markets, hardware and gasoline pumps at service stations.

Livestock Scales

The testing of livestock scales is done in cooperation with the Packers and Stockyards Division, United States Department of Agriculture. A statement of understanding has been signed outlining the areas covered by this agreement. The Packers and Stockyards Division personnel have been most helpful with livestock scale testing programs.

Large Capacity Weights and Measures

Our large scale testing program involves the testing of motor truck dump scales in grain elevators; self-contained motor truck scales connected with highway construction; motor truck scales involved in rip-rapping river bank projects; belt conveyor scales; coal mine scales; and hopper scales used for mixing asphalt and concrete.

Training Programs

Several programs, offered both on a national and state level, are available for the continuing education and training of people working in weights and measures.

The metrologist in the laboratory is participating in the laboratory auditing program conducted by the National Bureau of Standards. Exercises completed in our laboratory, test the ability of the metrologist to perform, as well as the accuracy of our equipment. Successful completion of all tests to date has achieved and maintained both the metrologist's and the laboratory's certification by the National Bureau of Standards.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

The Accounting Department is charged with the responsibility of examining the annual reports of utilities and transportation companies and preparing statistics from such reports. It conducts special examinations of the books of utilities in rate cases, and prepares testimony and exhibits in cases before the Commission, federal agencies and courts; and advises the Commission in all financial and accounting matters.

The goals of the Accounting Department are that all North Dakota residents receive reliable electric, gas, and telephone service at reasonable rates by financially healthy, efficient utility companies; that North Dakota farmers are reasonably assured that warehouse receipts and grain checks will be honored and that safeguards to assure dependable warehousing, other than grain storage, are provided; to provide the public with information relative to matters under Public Service Commission jurisdiction and; to provide assistance to the public in answer to legitimate complaints.

ELECTRIC OPERATIONS — NORTH DAKOTA
FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

YEAR 1977	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Taxes	Net Operating Revenues	Cost of Plant in Service	Kilowatt Hour Sales
Montana Dakota Utilities Co	$ 30,601,518	$ 18,696,647	$ 5,976,685	$ 5,928,186	$ 85,996,863	829,307,198
Northern States Power Co	42,804,490	25,434,484	9,259,182	8,110,824	146,201,883	998,940,216
Otter Tail Power Company	36,179,760	22,197,015	6,109,285	7,873,460	117,555,683	1,002,136,953
TOTAL	$109,585,768	$ 66,328,146	$21,345,152	$ 21,912,470	$ 349,754,429	2,830,384,367
YEAR 1978						
Montana Dakota Utilities Co	$ 32,490,869	$ 19,927,435	$ 6,278,355	$ 6,285,079	$ 90,354,460	761,852,176
Northern States Power Co	49,336,323	28,195,457	11,215,123	9,925,743	154,663,270	1,081,074,817
Otter Tail Power Company	41,529,555	25,669,059	7,623,024	8,237,472	127,837,301	1,191,753,120
TOTAL	$123,356,747	$ 73,791,951	$25,116,502	$ 24,448,294	$ 372,855,031	3,034,680,113

ELECTRIC STATISTICS — NORTH DAKOTA
MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO.
FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

	1977	1978
OPERATING REVENUES		
Residential or Domestic Sales	$ 13,159,741	$ 15,465,913
Commercial and Industrial Sales	13,400,206	14,997,450
Public Street and Highway Lighting*	538,368	601,331
Other Sales to Public Authorities	475,356	588,205
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	2,372,856	-
Other Electric Revenues	654,991	837,970
Total Operating Revenues	$ 30,601,518	$ 32,490,869
KILOWATT HOURS SOLD		
Residential or Domestic Sales	322,066,615	360,829,206
Commercial and Industrial Sales	326,499,481	359,123,190
Public Street and Highway Lighting	18,705,610	19,233,630
Other Sales to Public Authorities	20,388,865	22,666,150
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	141,646,627	-
Total KWH Sold	829,307,198	761,852,176
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential or Domestic	47,634	49,695
Commercial and Industrial	8,194	8,243
Public Street and Highway Lighting	108	108
Public Authorities	70	71
Other Electric Utilities	15	-
Total Customers	56,021	58,117
AVERAGE REVENUE PER KWH SOLD		
Residential or Domestic Sales	4.09¢	4.29¢
Commercial and Industrial Sales	4.10	4.18
Public Street and Highway Lighting*	2.88	3.13
Other Sales to Public Authorities	2.33	2.60
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	1.68	-
AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residential or Domestic Sales	$ 276.27	$ 311.22
Commercial and Industrial Sales	1,635.37	1,819.42
Public Street and Highway Lighting*	4,984.89	5,567.88
Other Sales to Public Authorities	6,790.80	8,284.58
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	158,190.40	-
AVERAGE KWH SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential or Domestic Sales	6,761	7,261
Commercial and Industrial Sales	39,846	43,567
Public Street and Highway Lighting	173,200	178,089
Other Sales to Public Authorities	291,270	319,242
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	9,443,108	-

*Normally includes services in addition to electrical energy supplied.

ELECTRIC STATISTICS — NORTH DAKOTA
NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY
FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

	1977	1978
OPERATING REVENUES		
Residential or Domestic Sales	$ 14,729,773	$ 17,313,793
Commercial and Industrial Sales	17,477,112	20,158,584
Public Street and Highway Lighting*	667,654	755,056
Other Sales to Public Authorities	947,944	1,104,909
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	7,303	-
Other Electric Revenues	8,974,704	10,003,981
Total Operating Revenue	$ 42,804,490	$ 49,336,323
KILOWATT HOURS SOLD		
Residential or Domestic Sales	407,372,261	451,580,975
Commercial and Industrial Sales	527,249,676	563,236,405
Public Street and Highway Lighting	14,965,712	15,700,904
Other Sales to Public Authorities	49,036,741	50,556,533
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	315,826	-
Total KWH Sold	998,940,216	1,081,074,817
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential or Domestic	53,968	55,554
Commercial and Industrial	7,849	8,189
Public Street and Highway Lighting	217	225
Public Authorities	185	189
Other Electric Utilities	1	-
Total Customers	62,220	64,157
AVERAGE REVENUE PER KWH SOLD		
Residential or Domestic Sales	3.62¢	3.83¢
Commercial and Industrial Sales	3.31	3.58
Public Street and Highway Lighting*	4.46	4.81
Other Sales to Public Authorities	1.93	2.19
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	2.31	-
AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residential or Domestic Sales	$ 272.94	$ 311.66
Commercial and Industrial Sales	2,226.67	2,461.67
Public Street and Highway Lighting*	3,076.75	3,355.80
Other Sales to Public Authorities	5,124.02	5,846.08
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	7,303.00	-
AVERAGE KWH SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential or Domestic Sales	7,548	8,129
Commercial and Industrial Sales	67,174	68,780
Public Street and Highway Lighting	68,966	69,782
Other Sales to Public Authorities	265,063	267,495
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	315,826	-

*Normally includes services in addition to electrical energy supplied.

ELECTRIC STATISTICS — NORTH DAKOTA
OTTER TAIL POWER COMPANY
FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

	1977	1978
OPERATING REVENUES		
Residential or Domestic Sales	$ 15,568,097	$ 16,948,731
Commercial and Industrial Sales	15,940,329	19,145,671
Public Street and Highway Lighting*	574,290	593,618
Other Sales to Public Authorities	263,970	284,376
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	2,447,529	3,227,228
Other Electric Revenues	1,385,545	1,329,931
Total Operating Revenues	$ 36,179,760	$ 41,529,555
KILOWATT HOURS SOLD		
Residential or Domestic Sales	380,289,645	411,314,187
Commercial and Industrial Sales	431,209,100	546,965,145
Public Street and Highway Lighting	13,490,504	13,754,816
Other Sales to Public Authorities	12,818,215	11,789,049
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	164,329,489	207,929,923
Total KWH Sold	1,002,136,953	1,191,753,120
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential or Domestic	42,497	42,873
Commercial and Industrial	11,109	11,222
Public Street and Highway Lighting	232	232
Public Authorities	267	277
Other Electric Utilities	9	9
Total Customers	54,114	54,613
AVERAGE REVENUE PER KWH SOLD		
Residential or Domestic Sales	4.09¢	4.12¢
Commercial and Industrial Sales	3.70	3.50
Public Street and Highway Lighting*	4.26	4.32
Other Sales to Public Authorities	2.06	2.41
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	1.49	1.55
AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residential or Domestic Sales	$ 366.33	$ 395.32
Commercial and Industrial Sales	1,434.90	1,706.08
Public Street and Highway Lighting*	2,475.39	2,558.70
Other Sales to Public Authorities	988.65	1,026.63
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	271,947.67	358,580.89
AVERAGE KWH SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential or Domestic Sales	8,949	9,594
Commercial and Industrial Sales	38,816	48,740
Public Street and Highway Lighting	58,119	59,288
Other Sales to Public Authorities	48,008	42,560
Sales to Other Electric Utilities	18,258,832	23,103,325

*Normally includes services in addition to electrical energy supplied.

STATISTICS OF ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION COOPERATIVE CORPORATIONS OPERATING IN NORTH DAKOTA
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1977

NAME OF COOPERATIVE	Principal Office	Total Route Miles of Line	Number of Customers	Average No. of Customers Per Mile	KWH Sold 12 Month Period	Average Monthly KWH Per Customer
Baker Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Cando, ND	3,086	4,777	1.55	84,273,638	1,470
Burke-Divide Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Columbus, ND	1,936	2,004	1.04	39,142,020	1,628
Capital Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Bismarck, ND	1,898	4,555	2.40	70,735,116	1,294
Cass County Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Kindred, ND	4,941	9,009	1.82	198,678,367	1,838
Cavalier Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Langdon, ND	1,580	1,778	1.13	40,324,959	1,890
Goldenwest Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wibaux, MT	450	445	.99	4,688,923	878
James Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Edgeley, ND	2,821	3,397	1.20	53,393,091	1,310
KEM Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Linton, ND	3,006	3,306	1.10	42,897,414	1,081
Lower Yellowstone Rural Elec. Ass'n., Inc.	Sidney, MT	213	467	2.19	5,842,337	1,043
McKenzie Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Watford City, ND	2,077	2,587	1.25	44,657,985	1,439
McLean Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Garrison, ND	1,786	2,583	1.45	53,600,028	1,729
Mor-Gran-Sou Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Flasher, ND	3,491	4,743	1.36	69,607,137	1,223
Mountrail Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Stanley, ND	1,358	2,141	1.58	35,370,135	1,377
Nodak Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Grand Forks, ND	5,759	10,273	1.78	323,159,656	2,621
North Central Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Bottineau, ND	2,793	5,116	1.83	77,043,177	1,255
Oliver-Mercer Electric Cooperative Inc.	Hazen, ND	1,522	2,215	1.46	62,832,860	2,364
RSR Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Milnor, ND	2,039	2,578	1.26	66,181,800	2,139
Sheridan Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Medicine Lake, MT	222	281	1.27	5,528,009	1,639
Sheyenne Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Finley, ND	2,160	2,699	1.25	61,479,907	1,898
Slope Electric Cooperative, Inc.	New England, ND	2,814	2,771	.98	44,189,847	1,329
Traverse Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wheaton, MN	7.4	18	2.43	338,560	1,567
Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Carrington, ND	3,521	5,029	1.43	74,674,652	1,237
Verendrye Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Velva, ND	3,640	6,584	1.81	176,285,019	2,231
West Plains Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Dickinson, ND	2,501	3,142	1.26	82,491,401	2,188
Williams Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Williston, ND	1,478	2,279	1.54	34,744,761	1,270
TOTAL		57,099.4	84,777	1.48	1,752,160,799	1,722

STATISTICS OF ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION COOPERATIVE CORPORATIONS OPERATING IN NORTH DAKOTA
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1978

NAME OF COOPERATIVE	Principal Office	Total Route Miles of Line	Number of Customers	Average No. of Customers Per Mile	KWH Sold 12 Month Period	Average Monthly KWH Per Customer
Baker Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Cando, ND	3,088	4,829	1.56	89,665,103	1,547
Burke-Divide Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Columbus, ND	1,937	2,004	1.03	41,499,492	1,726
Capital Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Bismarck, ND	1,969	4,814	2.44	80,490,206	1,393
Cass County Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Kindred, ND	5,004	9,408	1.88	223,425,933	1,979
Cavalier Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Langdon, ND	1,600	1,768	1.10	40,679,472	1,917
Goldenwest Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wibaux, MT	450	478	1.06	4,955,182	864
James Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Edgeley, ND	2,910	3,408	1.17	62,904,001	1,538
KEM Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Linton, ND	3,006	3,322	1.11	43,925,238	1,102
Lower Yellowstone Rural Elec. Ass'n., Inc.	Sidney, MT	215	597	2.78	7,103,234	992
McKenzie Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Watford City, ND	2,101	2,723	1.30	57,210,000	1,751
McLean Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Garrison, ND	1,793	2,624	1.46	64,453,390	2,047
Mor-Gran-Sou Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Flasher, ND	3,582	4,814	1.34	69,276,851	1,199
Mountrail Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Stanley, ND	1,368	2,164	1.58	38,171,432	1,470
Nodak Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Grand Forks, ND	5,911	10,507	1.78	352,839,240	2,798
North Central Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Bottineau, ND	2,815	5,292	1.88	87,101,400	1,372
Oliver-Mercer Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Hazen, ND	1,555	2,576	1.66	66,127,575	2,139
RSR Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Milnor, ND	2,040	2,595	1.27	81,615,569	2,621
Sheridan Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Medicine Lake, MT	223	274	1.23	5,245,719	1,595
Sheyenne Valley Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Finley, ND	2,166	2,751	1.27	64,307,666	1,948
Slope Electric Cooperative, Inc.	New England, ND	2,831	2,791	.99	49,574,213	1,480
Traverse Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Wheaton, MN	7.4	19	2.57	384,520	1,686
Tri-County Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Carrington, ND	3,534	5,073	1.44	79,569,809	1,307
Verendrye Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Velva, ND	4,075	6,616	1.62	184,634,857	2,326
West Plains Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Dickinson, ND	2,531	3,267	1.29	89,075,755	2,272
Williams Electric Cooperative, Inc.	Williston, ND	1,491	2,435	1.63	37,620,112	1,287
TOTAL		58,202.4	87,149	1.50	1,921,855,969	1,838

NORTH DAKOTA ELECTRIC GENERATION STATISTICS
FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

	1977	1978
Generating Capability Within North Dakota (kwhs)		
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.	132,800	119,800
Northern States Power Company		
Otter Tail Power Company	35,210	63,000
United Power Association	172,000	172,000
Basin Electric Power Co-Operative	686,000	686,000
Minnkota Power Co-Operative, Inc.	680,350	722,140
Municipal Systems	11,573	11,471
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	400,000	400,000
TOTAL	2,117,933	2,174,411
Kilowatt Hours Generated Within North Dakota — Net		
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.	659,055,000	576,595,779
Northern States Power Company		
Otter Tail Power Company	7,318,800	8,895,800
United Power Association	884,375,000	696,893,200
Basin Electric Power Co-Operative	3,976,423,000	4,528,264,000
Minnkota Power Co-Operative, Inc.	2,854,134,908	4,013,225,357
Municipal Systems	39,007	26,822
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	2,001,155,000	3,032,597,000
TOTAL	10,382,500,715	12,856,497,958
Electric Consumption Within North Dakota (kwh)		
On Investor-Owned Systems	2,524,092,425	2,826,750,190
On Rural Electric Co-op. Systems	1,752,160,799	1,921,855,969
On Municipal Systems	164,403,022	173,674,393
Estimated Line Loss (14%)	722,897,528	801,301,485
TOTAL	5,163,553,774	5,723,582,037

GAS OPERATIONS — NORTH DAKOTA
FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

	Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Taxes	Net Operating Revenues	Cost of Plant in Service	M. CU. Ft. Sales
YEAR 1977						
Great Plains Natural Gas Co.	$ 887,380	$ 779,177	$ 47,889	$ 60,314	$ 946,631	259,721
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.	25,215,812	20,307,022	1,991,274	2,917,516	56,126,145	18,456,280
Northern States Power Company	15,863,830	14,212,266	1,046,756	604,808	17,230,252	4,914,882
White Gas, Inc.	197,594	180,543	6,315	10,736	216,412	21,282
TOTAL	$ 42,164,616	$ 35,479,008	$ 3,092,234	$ 3,593,374	$ 74,519,440	23,652,165
YEAR 1978						
Great Plains Natural Gas Co.	$ 927,728	$ 796,636	$ 54,210	$ 76,882	$ 981,240	265,497
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.	33,812,322	25,951,069	3,284,225	4,577,028	59,073,126	19,979,555
Northern States Power Company	17,416,795	14,992,690	1,437,152	986,953	17,940,066	4,987,965
White Gas, Inc.	224,260	217,241	6,355	664	216,412	21,932
TOTAL	$ 52,381,105	$ 41,957,636	$ 4,781,942	$ 5,641,527	$ 78,210,844	25,254,949

NATURAL GAS STATISTICS — NORTH DAKOTA
MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO.
FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

	1977	1978
OPERATING REVENUES		
Residential Sales	$ 12,524,922	$ 17,001,073
Commercial Sales	11,324,434	15,399,120
Industrial Sales	1,048,567	1,080,398
Inter-Department Sales	48,344	30,796
Other Gas Revenues	269,545	300,935
TOTAL	$ 25,215,812	$ 33,812,322
MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	8,160,335	9,121,605
Commercial Sales	9,269,451	10,051,545
Industrial Sales	980,169	784,284
Inter-Department Sales	46,325	22,121
TOTAL	18,456,280	19,979,555
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential	49,035	50,930
Commercial	6,874	6,897
Industrial	6	6
Inter-Departmental	1	1
TOTAL	55,196	57,834
AVERAGE REVENUE PER MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	$ 1.53	$ 1.86
Commercial Sales	1.22	1.53
Industrial Sales	1.07	1.38
Inter-Departmental Sales	1.04	1.39
AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residental Sales	$ 255.43	$ 333.81
Commercial Sales	1,647.43	2,232.73
Industrial Sales	174,761.17	180,066.33
Inter-Departmental Sales	48,344.00	30,796.00
AVERAGE MCF SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential	166.42	179.10
Commercial	1,348.48	1,457.38
Industrial	163,361.50	130,714.00
Inter-Departmental Sales	46,325.00	22,121.00
BTU PER CU. FT.	1,051	1,050

NATURAL GAS STATISTICS — NORTH DAKOTA
NORTHERN STATES POWER COMPANY
FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

	1977	1978
OPERATING REVENUES		
Residential Sales	$ 7,735,935	$ 8,455,028
Commercial and Industrial Sales	7,999,057	8,805,905
Other Gas Revenues	128,838	155,862
TOTAL	$ 15,863,830	$ 17,416,795
MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	2,194,034	2,269,392
Commercial and Industrial Sales	2,720,848	2,718,573
TOTAL	4,914,882	4,987,965
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential	19,087	18,875
Commercial and Industrial	2,360	2,353
TOTAL	21,447	21,228
AVERAGE REVENUE PER MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	$ 3.53	$ 3.73
Commercial and Industrial Sales	2.94	3.24
AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	$ 425.50	$ 447.95
Commercial and Industrial Sales	3,389.43	3,742.42
AVERAGE MCF SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential	114.95	120.23
Commercial and Industrial	1,152.90	1,155.36
B.T.U. PER CU. FT.	1,010	1,001

NATURAL GAS STATISTICS — NORTH DAKOTA
GREAT PLAINS NATURAL GAS CO.
FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

	1977	1978
OPERATING REVENUES		
Residential Sales	$ 477,625	$ 510,589
Commercial Sales	319,775	413,327
Other Sales to Public Authorities	85,528	
Other Gas Revenues	4,452	3,812
TOTAL	$ 887,380	$ 927,728
MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	133,249	136,181
Commercial Sales	101,091	129,316
Other Sales to Public Authorities	25,381	
TOTAL	259,721	265,497
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential	1,048	1,030
Commercial	167	183
Public Authorities	20	
TOTAL	1,235	1,213
AVERAGE REVENUE PER MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	$ 3.58	$ 3.75
Commercial Sales	3.16	3.20
Other Sales to Public Authorities	3.37	
AVERGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	$ 455.75	$ 495.72
Commercial Sales	1,914.82	2,258.62
Other Sales to Public Authorities	4,276.40	
AVERAGE MCF SOLD PER CUSTOMER		
Residential	127.15	132.21
Commercial	605.34	706.64
Public Authorities	1,269.05	
B.T.U. PER CU. Ft.	1,005	1,017

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS STATISTIC — NORTH DAKOTA
WHITE GAS, INC.
FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

	1977	1978
OPERATING REVENUES		
Residential Sales	$ 144,671	$ 163,725
Commercial Sales	52,923	60,535
TOTAL	$ 197,594	$ 224,260
MCF SOLD		
Residential Sales	15,389	16,012
Commercial Sales	5,893	5,920
TOTAL	21,282	21,932
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS		
Residential	340	340
Commercial	16	16
TOTAL	356	356
AVERAGE REVENUE PER MCF		
Residential Sales	$ 9.40	$ 10.23
Commercial Sales	8.98	10.23
AVERAGE REVENUE PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	$ 425.50	$ 481.54
Commercial Sales	3,307.69	3,783.44
AVERAGE MCF PER CUSTOMER		
Residential Sales	45.26	47.09
Commercial Sales	368.31	370.00
B.T.U. PER CU. FT.	2,522	2,522

TELEPHONE STATISTICS — CLASS "A" AND "B" COMPANIES
NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS ONLY FOR THE YEAR 1977

	Griggs County Tele. Co.	Inter Community Telephone Company**	Midstate Telephone Company	Moore & Liberty Tele. Co.	North Dakota Telephone Company	Northern States Power Co.	Northwestern Bell Tele Company
REVENUES							
Local Service Revenues	$ 136,332	$ 171,999	$ 152,738	$ 54,634	$ 1,239,071	$ 2,306,283	$ 37,411,091
Toll Service Revenues	187,751	173,476	176,498	95,067	1,728,506	2,319,291	59,990,935
Misc. Operating Revenues	13,590	21,136	22,149	5,343	166,282	412,667	3,468,258
Uncollectibles		(4,978)	(2,100)		(17,047)		(547,120)
Total Operating Revenues	$ 337,673	$ 361,633	$ 349,285	$ 155,044	$ 3,116,812	$ 5,038,241	$ 100,323,164
EXPENSES							
Operating Expenses	$ 147,168	$ 158,079	$ 214,694	$ 74,175	$ 1,147,862	$ 2,185,784	$ 45,511,975
Depreciation	43,476	165,651	62,024	25,986	570,383	1,138,948	15,735,505
Taxes	45,885	8,916	21,385	18,039	671,313	861,490	18,645,141
Total Operating Expenses	$ 236,529	$ 332,646	$ 298,103	$ 118,200	$ 2,389,558	$ 4,186,222	$ 79,892,621
NET OPERATING INCOME	$ 101,144	$ 28,987	$ 51,182	$ 36,844	$ 727,254	$ 852,019	$ 20,430,543
PLANT IN SERVICE (at cost)	$ 911,354	$ 2,991,025	$ 1,413,460	$ 529,502	$ 10,982,337	$ 18,761,303	$ 294,562,834
SELECTED ITEMS							
Telephones Owned	1,897	1,700	2,088	999	14,447	31,517	387,775*
Number of Exchanges	3	5	3	1	15	1	105
SELECTED AVERAGES							
Revenue Per Telephone	$178.00	$ 212.73	$ 167.28	$ 155.20	$ 215.74	$ 159.86	$ 258.71
Expense Per Telephone	124.69	195.67	142.77	118.32	165.40	132.82	206.03
Taxes Per Telephone	24.19	5.24	10.24	18.06	46.47	27.33	48.08
Plant In Service Per Telephone	480.42	1,759.43	676.94	530.03	760.18	595.28	759.62

( ) Indicates Negative Amount
* Includes 42,355 phones located in Minnesota but maintained out of North Dakota exchanges.
** Excludes autovon operations.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS — CLASS "A" AND "B" COMPANIES
NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS ONLY FOR THE YEAR 1978

	Griggs County Tele. Co.	Inter Community Telephone Company**	Midstate Telephone Company	Moore & Liberty Tele. Co.	North Dakota Telephone Company	Northern States Power Co.	Northwestern Bell Tele Company
REVENUES							
Local Service Revenues	$ 140,568	$ 171,793	$ 170,361	$ 55,762	$ 1,372,147	$ 2,793,612	$ 44,672,785
Toll Service Revenues	207,659	202,846	225,803	96,084	1,986,282	2,617,648	70,775,213
Misc. Operating Revenues	16,340	19,619	20,177	6,846	172,768	493,264	4,387,321
Uncollectibles			(100)		(14,178)		(750,936)
Total Operating Revenues	$ 364,567	$ 394,258	$ 416,241	$ 158,692	$ 3,517,019	$ 5,904,524	$ 119,084,383
EXPENSES							
Operating Expenses	$ 170,328	$ 189,118	$ 250,944	$ 74,670	$ 1,336,373	$ 2,386,147	$ 54,118,811
Depreciation	48,745	142,417	77,408	27,720	610,792	1,209,324	17,541,007
Taxes	38,560	3,247	30,088	18,222	750,426	1,089,944	22,740,304
Total Operating Expenses	$ 257,633	$ 334,782	$ 358,440	$ 120,612	$ 2,697,591	$ 4,685,415	$ 94,400,122
NET OPERATING INCOME	$ 106,934	$ 59,476	$ 57,801	$ 38,080	$ 819,428	$ 1,219,109	$ 24,684,261
PLANT IN SERVICE (at cost)	$ 1,033,626	$ 3,022,260	$ 1,490,594	$ 571,244	$ 11,818,162	$ 22,846,048	$ 333,987,665
SELECTED ITEMS							
Telephones Owned	1,946	1,777	2,094	1,027	14,815	32,958	404,274*
Number of Exchanges	3	5	3	1	15	1	104
SELECTED AVERAGES							
Revenue Per Telephone	$ 187.34	$ 221.87	$ 198.78	$ 154.52	$ 237.40	$ 179.15	$ 294.56
Expense Per Telephone	132.39	188.40	171.17	117.44	182.09	142.16	233.51
Taxes Per Telephone	19.82	1.83	14.37	17.74	50.65	33.07	56.25
Plant In Service Per Telephone	531.15	1,700.77	711.84	556.23	797.72	693.19	826.14

( ) Indicates Negative Amount
* Includes 43,276 phones located in Minnesota but maintained out of North Dakota exchanges.
** Excluded autovon operations.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS — REA FINANCED RURAL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVES
NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS ONLY FOR THE YEAR 1977

	BEK Tele. Mutual Aid Corporation	Consolidated Telephone Co Operative	Dakota Central Rural Tele Co op Ass'n	Dickey Rural Tele. Mutual Aid Corporation	Northwest Mutual Aid Tele. Corp	Polar Rural Tele. Mutual Aid Corp
REVENUES						
Local Service Revenues	$ 385,412	$ 500,744	$ 302,076	$ 354,285	$ 352,913	$ 1,341,344
Toll Service Revenues	443,363	473,189	283,789	403,998	606,674	1,134,325
Misc. Operating Revenues	42,933	41,869	36,620	36,783	19,147	95,069
Less: Uncollectibles	4,000	3,335	3,125	1,560	2,908	2,697
Total Operating Revenues	$ 867,708	$ 1,012,467	$ 619,360	$ 793,506	$ 975,826	$ 2,568,041
EXPENSES						
Operating Expenses	$ 423,250	$ 506,488	$ 318,869	$ 398,387	$ 398,371	$ 1,625,197
Depreciation	251,111	375,892	214,437	230,587	255,584	760,933
Taxes	18,862	16,263	13,914	17,813	20,016	112,297
Total Operating Expenses	$ 693,223	$ 898,643	$ 547,220	$ 646,787	$ 673,971	$ 2,498,427
NET OPERATING INCOME	$ 174,485	$ 113,824	$ 72,140	$ 146,719	$ 301,855	$ 69,614
GROSS PLANT IN SERVICE	$7,514,993	$8,036,323	$5,189,714	$5,268,550	$5,771,948	$15,716,986
SELECTED ITEMS						
Number of Exchanges	12	13	8	16	13	21
Number of Telephones	5,130	4,996	3,572	4,134	4,817	13,656
% of Company's Total Telephones Located in North Dakota*	100.00	95.29	100.00	97.52	100.00	98.75
SELECTED AVERAGES						
Revenues Per Telephone	$ 169.14	$ 202.66	$ 173.39	$ 191.95	$ 202.58	$ 188.05
Expenses Per Telephone	135.13	179.87	153.20	156.46	139.92	182.95
Plant In-Service Per Telephone	1,464.91	1,608.55	1,452.89	1,274.44	1,198.25	1,150.92

* Where companies had operations in other states, this percentage was used to allocate portions of the revenues, expenses and plant in service to North Dakota operations.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS — REA FINANCED RURAL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVES
NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS ONLY FOR THE YEAR 1977

	Red River Rural Tele. Association	Reservation Telephone Co-Operative	Souris River Tele. Mutual Aid Corp.***	United Tele. Mutual Aid Corporation	West River Mutual Aid Tele. Corp.	Others: Minor Operations In North Dakota**
REVENUES						
Local Service Revenues	$ 86,978	$ 485,841	$ 1,080,696	$ 465,173	$ 630,298	$ 69,522
Toll Service Revenues	97,463	750,863	1,744,223	559,004	943,986	211,996
Misc. Operating Revenues	20,427	54,491	167,721	38,499	69,084	4,870
Less: Uncollectibles	695	7,773	19,688	2,000	16,344	208
Total Operating Revenues	$ 204,173	$ 1,283,422	$2,972,952	$1,060,676	$1,627,024	$ 286,180
EXPENSES						
Operating Expenses	$ 92,904	$ 542,423	$1,466,119	$ 373,232	$ 635,570	$ 107,377
Depreciation	58,965	459,204	1,133,863	321,363	472,362	86,068
Taxes	8,684	18,148	91,843	35,010	42,656	12,629
Total Operating Expenses	$ 160,553	$1,019,775	$2,691,825	$ 729,605	$1,150,588	$ 206,074
NET OPERATING INCOME	$ 43,620	$ 263,647	$ 281,127	$ 331,071	$ 476,436	$ 80,106
GROSS PLANT IN SERVICE	$1,407,920	$8,956,249	$16,280,414	$7,291,391	$9,312,072	$1,769,538
SELECTED ITEMS						
Number of Exchanges	4	15	23	7	14	2
Number of Telephones	1,424	5,707	11,600	6,538	8,866	832
% of Company's Total Telephones Located in North Dakota*	51.56	99.46	100.00	100.00	90.80	5.53
SELECTED AVERAGES						
Revenues Per Telephone	$ 143.38	$ 224.89	$ 256.29	$ 162.23	$ 183.51	$ 343.97
Expenses Per Telephone	112.75	178.69	232.05	111.59	129.78	247.69
Plant In Service Per Telephone	988.71	1,569.34	1,403.48	1,115.23	1,050.31	2,126.85

* Where companies had operations in other states, this percentage was used to allocate portions of the revenues, expenses and plant in service to North Dakota operations.

** Includes Halstad Telephone Company, Mid Rivers Telephone Cooperative, Inc. and Nemont Telephone Cooperative, Inc. and Roberts County Telephone Cooperative.

*** Excludes military operations at Minot Air Force Base.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS — REA FINANCED RURAL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVES
NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS ONLY FOR THE YEAR 1978

	BEK Tele Mutual Aid Corporation	Consolidated Telephone Co-Operative	Dakota Central Rural Tele Co-op Ass'n	Dickey Rural Tele Mutual Aid Corporation	Northwest Mutual Aid Tele. Corp.	Polar Rural Tele. Mutual Aid Corp.
REVENUES						
Local Service Revenues	$ 397,961	$ 602,418	$ 438,099	$ 378,918	$ 371,553	$ 1,736,086
Toll Service Revenues	481,444	736,790	315,637	449,119	673,401	1,164,462
Misc. Operating Revenues	41,693	31,660	34,550	38,676	39,873	97,437
Less: Uncollectibles	5,000	1,432	3,000	1,181	3,329	3,507
Total Operating Revenues	$ 916,098	$ 1,369,436	$ 785,286	$ 865,532	$1,081,498	$2,994,478
EXPENSES						
Operating Expenses	$ 454,004	$ 640,100	$ 350,046	$ 458,976	$ 453,799	$1,580,489
Depreciation	283,958	462,017	250,626	240,890	351,872	801,983
Taxes	21,566	20,094	16,943	21,405	23,971	124,702
Total Operating Expenses	$ 759,528	$1,122,211	$ 617,615	$ 721,271	$ 829,642	$2,507,174
NET OPERATING INCOME	$ 156,570	$ 247,225	$ 167,671	$ 144,261	$ 251,856	$ 487,304
GROSS PLANT IN SERVICE	$7,684,329	$9,047,238	$5,235,568	$5,682,207	$6,046,127	$16,074,659
SELECTED ITEMS						
Number of Exchanges	12	13	8	16	13	21
Number of Telephones	5,242	5,218	3,645	4,375	5,017	13,751
% of Company's Total Telephones Located in North Dakota*	100.00	95.45	100.00	98.43	100.00	98.69
SELECTED AVERAGES						
Revenues Per Telephone	$ 174.76	$ 262.44	$ 215.44	$ 197.84	$ 215.57	$ 217.76
Expenses Per Telephone	144.89	215.07	169.44	164.86	165.37	182.33
Plant-In-Service Per Telephone	1,465.92	1,733.85	1,436.37	1,298.79	1,205.13	1,168.98

* Where companies had operations in other states, this percentage was used to allocate portions of the revenues, expenses and plant in service to North Dakota operations.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS — REA FINANCED RURAL TELEPHONE COOPERATIVES
NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS ONLY FOR THE YEAR 1978

	Red River Rural Tele Association	Reservation Telephone Co operative	Souris River Tele. Mutual Aid Corp.***	United Tele Mutual Aid Corporation	West River Mutual Aid Tele. Corp.	Others: Minor Operations In North Dakota**
REVENUES						
Local Service Revenues	$ 89,245	$ 486,168	$1,236,066	$ 507,363	$ 751,489	$ 80,605
Toll Service Revenues	106,212	941,003	2,213,331	644,002	1,223,323	239,712
Misc. Operating Revenues	21,124	47,111	206,325	49,546	64,124	5,247
Less: Uncollectibles	956	2,419	17,423	3,000	16,528	478
Total Operating Revenues	$ 215,625	$ 1,471,863	$3,638,299	$1,197,911	$2,022,408	$ 325,086
EXPENSES						
Operating Expenses	$ 109,054	$ 607,773	$1,620,420	$ 407,852	$ 840,189	$ 125,731
Depreciation	9,474	505,086	978,800	374,711	618,323	95,682
Taxes	62,696	19,755	97,621	32,557	95,249	14,082
Total Operating Expenses	$ 181,224	$1,132,614	$2,696,841	$ 815,120	$1,553,761	$ 235,495
NET OPERATING INCOME	$ 34,401	$ 339,249	$ 941,458	$ 382,791	$ 468,647	$ 89,591
GROSS PLANT IN SERVICE	$1,449,359	$9,332,060	$16,784,452	$8,015,149	$10,764,805	$1,863,402
SELECTED ITEMS						
Number of Exchanges	4	15	23	7	14	2
Number of Telephones	1,493	6,164	11,998	6,847	10,095	893
% of Company's Total Telephones Located in North Dakota*	50.94	99.40	100.00	100.00	91.82	5.89
SELECTED AVERAGES						
Revenues Per Telephone	$ 144.42	$ 238.78	$ 303.24	$ 174.95	$ 200.34	$ 364.04
Expenses Per Telephone	121.38	183.75	224.77	119.05	153.91	263.71
Plant In Service Per Telephone	970.77	1,513.96	1,398.94	1,170.61	1,066.35	2,086.68

* Where companies had operations in other states, this percentage was used to allocate portions of the revenues, expenses and plant in service to North Dakota operations.

** Includes Halstad Telephone Company, Mid Rivers Telephone Cooperative, Inc. and Nemont Telephone Cooperative, Inc. and Roberts County Telephone Cooperative.

*** Excludes military operations at Minot Air Force Base.

TELEPHONE STATISTICS — CLASS "C" AND "D" COMPANIES
NORTH DAKOTA FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

	1977	1978
Number of Companies Reporting	5	5
Number of Telephones in Use	1,244	1,266
Total Operating Revenues	$225,154	$246,225
Total Operating Expenses	226,751	218,295
Average Revenue Per Telephone	180.99	194.49
Average Expense Per Telephone	182.27	172.43

NOTE: Class "C" and "D" Companies are Small Exchange Companies

TELEPHONE STATISTICS — CLASS "E" COMPANIES
NORTH DAKOTA FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

	1977	1978
Number of Companies Reporting	30	13
Number of Telephones In Use	587	393
Number of Miles of Pole Line in Use	444	215
Number of Miles of Wire in Use	1,133	609

NOTE: Class "E" companies are non-exchange companies.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES
INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

Motor Transportation Companies engaged in the transportation of property and passengers in North Dakota have been included in this report and have been segregated into the same classes as established by State Law, as follows:

1. Class "A" Common Motor Carriers — Those common carriers by motor operating between fixed termini, over fixed routes on scheduled time.
2. Special Common Motor Carriers — Those common carriers by motor operating over irregular routes, not on scheduled time, at the will and command of the shipper.
3. Contract Motor Carriers — Any person engaged in the transportation of property by motor vehicle for hire, and not otherwise classified as a common carrier as defined above. His services must not be used by more than three consignors.

The figures shown in this report are based on and constitute an abstract of those shown in the Carrier's certified annual reports to the Commission. In each instance, they relate to and include returns only for North Dakota operations. Where total interstate and intrastate operation are reported as a single item by the Carrier, North Dakota operations have been segregated on an appropriate basis.

CLASS "A" MOTOR CARRIERS OF PROPERTY
CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS OF NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS FOR ALL REPORTING CARRIERS

	1977	1978	1977	1978
	Income Statements		Average Per Veh. Mile (Cents)	
OPERATING REVENUE				
Freight Revenue	$15,712,343	$17,811,680	177.13	191.97
Other Operating Revenue	17,042	24,747	.19	.27
TOTAL	$15,729,385	$17,836,427	177.32	192.24
EXPENSES				
Operating Expenses	$13,781,051	$15,754,125	155.36	169.80
Depreciation	659,655	696,677	7.44	7.51
Taxes, Licenses (Including Income Tax)	789,795	869,599	8.90	9.37
TOTAL	$15,230,501	$17,320,401	171.70	186.68
Net Operating Income	$ 498,884	$ 516,026	5.62	5.56
Investment in Operating Property				
Total Book Cost	$7,564,308	$7,757,370		
Accumulated Depreciation	3,630,667	3,789,038		
Net Book Cost	$3,933,641	$3,968,332		
Operating Statistics				
Number of Carriers Reporting	16	15		
Vehicle Miles Operated	8,870,600	9,276,148		
Operating Ratio	96.8%	97.1%		
Average Revenue Per Ton	$ 59.86	$ 63.14		

	Commodity Statistics			
	Revenue		Tons	
	1977	1978	1977	1978
Merchandise	$15,576,988	$17,681,476	254,466	272,124
Furniture and Household Goods	9,901	11,371	78	65
Other Commodities	125,454	118,833	7,931	9,890
TOTAL	$15,712,343	$17,811,680	262,475	282,079

CLASS "A" MOTOR CARRIERS OF PASSENGERS
CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS OF NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS FOR ALL REPORTING CARRIERS

ACCOUNT OR ITEM	1977	1978
	Income Statement	
OPERATING REVENUE		
Passenger Revenue	$2,339,432	$2,515,442
Other Operating Revenue	754,440	825,939
Total Operating Revenues	$3,093,872	$3,341,381
EXPENSES		
Operating Expenses	$2,639,763	$2,811,303
Depreciation	114,721	121,049
Taxes, Licenses (Including Income Tax)	184,557	192,993
Operating Rents	15,825	64,812
Total Expenses	$2,954,866	$3,190,157
Net Operating Income	$ 139,006	$ 151,224
	INVESTMENT IN OPERATING PROPERTY	
Total Book Cost	$2,274,256	$2,325,761
Accumulated Depreciation	970,541	941,173
Net Book Cost	$1,303,715	$1,384,588
	OPERATING STATISTICS	
Bus Miles Operated	2,926,788	2,870,354
Passengers Carried	345,423	316,219
Number of Carriers Reporting	14	12
	AVERAGES	
Passenger Revenue Per Bus Mile	79.9¢	87.6¢
Total Operating Revenue Per Bus Mile	105.7	116.4
Total Expenses Per Bus Mile	101.0	111.1
Taxes & Licenses Per Bus Mile	6.3	6.7
Operating Ratio (Expenses to Revenues)	95.5%	95.5%

NOTE: Approximately 61% of the vehicle miles travelled is that of one major operator who is principally an interstate through-haul carrier whose operations have been allocated to North Dakota on a mileage basis.

SPECIAL MOTOR CARRIERS OF PROPERTY
CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS OF NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS FOR ALL REPORTING CARRIERS

ACCOUNT OR ITEM	1977	1978
	Income Statement	
REVENUES		
Freight Revenue	$11,351,456	$10,705,384
Other Operating Revenue	3,072,788	949,288
Total Operating Revenues	$14,424,244	$11,654,672
EXPENSES		
Operating Expenses	$11,697,651	$ 9,409,976
Depreciation	909,136	845,920
Taxes, Licenses (Including Income Tax)	865,991	599,894
Total Expenses	$13,472,778	$10,855,790
Net Operating Income	$ 951,466	$ 798,882
	INVESTMENT IN OPERATING PROPERTY	
Total Book Cost	$8,995,986	$8,935,709
Accumulated Depreciation	4,572,165	3,579,869
Net Book Cost	$4,423,821	$5,355,840
	OPERATING STATISTICS	
Vehicle Miles Operated	16,328,503	13,750,931
Revenue Tons Carried	1,225,546	1,147,713
Number of Carriers	143	126
	AVERAGES	
Freight Revenue Per Vehicle Mile	69.5¢	77.9¢
Total Operating Revenues Per Vehicle Mile	88.3	84.8
Total Expenses Per Vehicle Mile	82.5	78.9
Taxes and Licenses Per Vehicle Mile	5.3	4.4
Operation Ratio (Expenses to Revenues)	93.4%	93.1%

REVENUE AND WEIGHT BY COMMODITIES FOR SPECIAL MOTOR CARRIERS OPERATING IN NORTH DAKOTA FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

1977

COMMODITY	Revenue Received	Per Cent of Total	Tons Carried	Per Cent of Total	Average Revenue Per Ton
Merchandise	$ 1,768,831	15.58%	36,961	3.02%	$ 47.86
Furniture & Household Goods	932,164	8.21	4,586	.37	203.26
Livestock	1,988,129	17.51	131,778	10.75	15.09
Heavy Set-Up Machinery	630,343	5.55	43,204	3.53	14.59
Petroleum Products	1,750,273	15.42	578,946	47.24	3.02
Grain	1,660,121	14.63	181,612	14.82	9.14
Cement	57,491	.51	7,904	.64	7.27
Salt	3,622	.03	344	.03	10.53
Dairy Products	84,223	.74	8,539	.70	9.86
Fertilizer	34,227	.30	8,015	.65	4.27
Feed	62,258	.55	2,464	.20	25.27
Motor Vehicles	9,904	.09	297	.02	33.35
Bldg. Materials & Lumber	239,408	2.11	22,816	1.86	10.49
Frozen & Processed Food	718,158	6.33	18,196	1.49	39.47
Minerals	249,619	2.20	76,720	6.26	3.25
Other Commodities	1,162,685	10.24	103,164	8.42	11.27
TOTAL	$11,351,456	100.00%	1,225,546	100.00%	9.26

1978

COMMODITY	Revenue Received	Per Cent of Total	Tons Carried	Per Cent of Total	Average Revenue Per Ton
Merchandise	$ 2,005,009	18.73%	33,441	2.91%	$ 59.96
Furniture & Household Goods	971,746	9.08	4,813	.42	201.90
Livestock	1,422,121	13.29	95,828	8.35	14.84
Heavy Set-Up Machinery	739,292	6.91	46,117	4.02	16.03
Petroleum Products	717,606	6.70	325,933	28.40	2.20
Grain	1,709,834	15.97	208,441	18.16	8.20
Cement	21,010	.20	2,144	.19	9.80
Salt	15,979	.15	1,437	.13	11.12
Dairy Products	125,547	1.17	21,252	1.85	5.91
Fertilizer	89,013	.83	8,757	.76	10.16
Feed	42,021	.39	2,580	.22	16.29
Motor Vehicles	—	—	—	—	—
Bldg. Materials & Lumber	331,330	3.09	22,061	1.92	15.02
Frozen & Processed Food	682,843	6.38	16,636	1.45	41.05
Minerals	216,759	2.02	75,416	6.57	2.87
Other Commodities	1,615,274	15.09	282,857	24.65	5.71
TOTAL	$10,705,384	100.00%	1,147,713	100.00%	9.33

CONTRACT MOTOR CARRIERS OF PROPERTY
CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS OF NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS FOR ALL REPORTING CARRIERS

ACCOUNT OR ITEM	1977	1978
	Income Statement	
OPERATING REVENUE		
Freight Revenue	$4,671,410	$4,528,432
Other Operating Revenue	62,199	61,987
Total Operating Revenues	$4,733,609	$4,590,419
EXPENSES		
Operating Expenses	$3,837,489	$3,734,736
Depreciation	297,239	215,048
Taxes, Licenses (Including Income Tax)	157,429	238,086
Total Expenses	$4,292,157	$4,187,870
Net Operating Income	$ 441,452	$ 402,549
	INVESTMENT IN OPERATING PROPERTY	
Total Book Cost	$1,801,171	$1,773,675
Accumulated Depreciation	926,664	818,451
Net Book Cost	$ 874,507	$ 955,224
	OPERATING STATISTICS	
Vehicle Miles Operated	5,243,792	5,366,198
Revenue Tons Carried	897,576	858,453
Number of Carriers	27	26
	AVERAGES	
Total Operating Revenues Per Vehicle Mile	90.3¢	85.5¢
Total Expenses Per Vehicle Mile	81.9	78.0
Taxes & Licenses Per Vehicle Mile	3.0	4.4
Operating Ratio (Expenses to Revenues)	90.7%	91.2%

REVENUE AND WEIGHT BY COMMODITIES
FOR CONTRACT MOTOR CARRIERS OPERATING IN NORTH DAKOTA
FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

1977

COMMODITY	Revenue Received	Per Cent of Total	Tons Carried	Per Cent of Total	Average Revenue Per Ton
Merchandise	$ 13,426	.29%	818	.09%	$ 16.41
Dairy Products	187,903	4.02	34,128	3.80	5.51
Furniture & Household Goods	—	—	—	—	—
Grain	266,254	5.70	26,399	2.94	10.09
Concrete Products	164,107	3.51	31,267	3.48	5.25
Petroleum Products	1,733,533	37.11	242,321	27.00	7.15
Other Commodities	2,306,187	49.37	562,643	62.69	4.10
TOTAL	$ 4,671,410	100.00	897,576	100.00	5.20

1978

COMMODITY	Revenue Received	Per Cent of Total	Tons Carried	Per Cent of Total	Average Revenue Per Ton
Merchandise	$ 178,411	3.94%	12,362	1.44%	$14.43
Dairy Products	31,356	.69	4,638	.54	6.76
Furniture & Household Goods	-	-	-	-	-
Grain	133,366	2.95	10,943	1.27	12.19
Concrete Products	202,864	4.48	33,276	3.88	6.10
Petroleum Products	1,906,333	42.10	246,855	28.76	7.72
Other Commodities	2,076,102	45.84	550,379	64.11	3.77
TOTAL	$4,528,432	100.00	858,453	100.00	5.28

SPECIAL PETROLEUM CARRIERS
CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS OF NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS FOR ALL REPORTING CARRIERS

ACCOUNT OR ITEM	1977	1978
	Income Statement	
REVENUES		
Freight Revenue	$7,572,253	$8,421,479
Other Operating Revenue	695,056	722,072
Total Operating Revenues	$8,267,309	$9,143,551
EXPENSES		
Operating Expenses	$6,677,997	$7,295,285
Purchased Transportation	625,032	690,890
Depreciation	207,264	244,042
Taxes, Licenses (Including Income Tax)	488,710	550,343
Operating Rents	82,790	75,200
Total Expenses	$8,081,793	$8,855,760
Net Operating Income	$ 185,516	$ 287,791
	INVESTMENT IN OPERATING PROPERTY	
Total Book Cost	$3,860,749	$4,271,112
Accumulated Depreciation	2,784,481	$2,727,785
Net Book Cost	$1,076,268	$1,543,327
	OPERATING STATISTICS	
Vehicle Miles Operated	8,534,228	8,867,253
Revnue Tons Carried	1,098,660	1,154,028
Number of Carriers Included	5	4
	AVERAGES	
Total Operating Revenues Per Vehicle Mile	96.9¢	103.1¢
Total Expenses Per Vehicle Mile	94.7	99.9
Purchased Transportation Per Vehicle Mile	7.3	7.8
Depreciation Per Vehicle Mile	2.4	2.8
Taxes & Licenses Per Vehicle Mile	5.7	6.2
Operating Ratio (Expenses to Revenues)	97.8%	96.9%

AGRICULTURAL MOTOR CARRIERS OF PROPERTY
CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS OF NORTH DAKOTA OPERATIONS FOR ALL REPORTING CARRIERS
(Excludes Agricultural Carriers Who Also Have Special, Class "A" or Contract Authority)

ACCOUNT OR ITEM	1977 Tons Carried	1977 Revenue Received	1977 Average Revenue Per Ton	1978* Tons Carried	1978* Revenue Received	1978* Average Revenue Per Ton
Freight Carried:						
Livestock	153,643	$1,856,276	$12.08	41,238	$ 400,291	$ 9.71
Grain	30,140	304,184	10.09	13,082	113,999	8.71
Dairy Products	77,154	724,160	9.39	19,240	164,225	8.54
Other	13,087	94,819	7.25	1,635	28,506	17.43
Totals	274,024	$2,979,439	10.87	75,195	$707,021	9.40
Other Operating Revenue		49,299			32,205	
Total Operating Revenue		$3,028,738			$739,226	
Expenses:						
Operating Expenses		$2,039,707			$471,993	
Depreciation		275,326			56,941	
Taxes & Licenses		118,783			26,771	
Total Expenses		$2,433,816			$555,705	
Net Operating Income		$ 594,922			$183,521	
Operating Statistics:						
Vehicle Miles Operated		6,468,516			1,717,799	
Number of Carriers Reporting		176			73	
Averages:						
Freight Revenue Per Mile		46.1¢			41.2¢	
Taxes & Licenses Per Mile		1.8			1.6	
Total Expenses Per Mile		37.6			32.3	
Operating Ratio (Expenses to Revenues)		80.4%			75.2%	

* Since agricultural carriers were deregulated in 1979, the majority did not file reports of their 1978 operations.

BALANCE SHEETS — ENTIRE SYSTEM
RAILROADS OPERATING IN NORTH DAKOTA
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1977
(000 Omitted)

	Burlington Northern Inc	Soo Line Railroad	Milwaukee Railroad	Chicago & Northwestern Railway
ASSETS				
Current Assets	$ 496,738	$ 96,658	$116,660	$122,258
Special Funds	17,992	699	13,550	5,736
Investments	241,294	6,580	91,366	3,484
Properties:	—	—	—	—
Transportation Property — Net	2,618,394	271,822	487,382	382,998
Misc. Physical Property — Net	88,786	513	3,274	5,349
Other Assets and Deferred Charges	25,451	1,467	9,373	4,254
Total Assets	$3,488,655	$377,739	$721,605	$524,079
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities	$ 325,642	$ 48,199	$ 98,328	$129,779
Long-Term Debt Due Within One Year	73,366	8,068	5,351	36,166
Long-Term Debt Due After One Year	875,307	109,335	195,167	313,307
Reserves	200,392	41,855	34,599	2,459
Other Liabilities & Deferred Credits	137,714	2,228	106,129	25,631
Shareholder's Equity:				
Capital Stock	683,278	90,829	278,984	12,969
Capital Surplus	—	2,344	—	710
Retained Income	1,192,956	74,881	3,047	3,058
Total Liabilities & Shareholder's Equity	$3,488,655	$377,739	$721,605	$524,079

BALANCE SHEETS — ENTIRE SYSTEM
RAILROADS OPERATING IN NORTH DAKOTA
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1978
(000 Omitted)

	Burlington Northern Inc.	Soo Line Railroad	Milwaukee Railroad	Chicago & Northwestern Railway
ASSETS:				
Current Assets	$ 534,755	$110,859	$131,988	$135,631
Special Funds	29,723	1,479	17,868	4,786
Investments	288,796	6,893	103,222	3,607
Properties:	—	—	—	—
Transportation Property — Net	2,751,522	290,431	542,688	383,185
Misc. Physical Property — Net	99,745	505	5,182	5,245
Other Assets and Deferred Charges	21,927	1,615	10,730	8,583
Total Assets	$3,726,468	$411,782	$811,678	$541,037
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities	$ 401,896	$ 58,322	$134,125	$149,206
Long-Term Debt Due Within One Year	61,429	8,775	10,017	36,388
Long-Term Debt Due After One Year	963,220	117,483	290,477	299,011
Reserves	202,569	45,555	34,599	1,859
Other Liabilities & Deferred Credits	137,738	1,917	135,934	25,831
Shareholder's Equity:				
Capital Stock	681,864	90,829	278,984	40,619
Capital Surplus	—	2,344	—	975
Retained Income	1,277,752	86,557	(72,458)	(12,852)
Total Liabilities & Shareholder's Equity	$3,726,468	$411,782	$811,678	$541,037

INCOME STATEMENTS — SYSTEM
RAILROADS OPERATING IN NORTH DAKOTA
FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978 — (000 Omitted)

	Burlington Northern Inc.	Soo Line Railroad	Milwaukee Railroad	Chicago & Northwestern Railway
YEAR 1977				
Railway Operating Revenues	$1,677,857	$217,251	$444,502	$562,700
Railway Operating Expenses	1,483,129	167,919	458,446	499,551
Net Revenue From Railway Operations	$ 194,728	$ 49,332	$ (13,944)	$ 63,149
Railway Tax Accruals	163,184	28,044	41,977	47,784
Net Railway Operating Income	$ 31,544	$ 21,288	$ (55,921)	$ 15,365
Miles of Road Operated at Close of Year	22,457	4,589	10,079	9,613
YEAR 1978				
Railway Operating Revenues	$1,976,408	$251,279	$439,201	$652,563
Railway Operating Expenses	1,713,967	183,337	472,345	596,257
Net Revenue From Railway Operations	$ 262,441	$ 67,942	$ (33,144)	$ 56,306
Railway Tax Accruals	185,227	29,862	41,256	54,578
Net Railway Operating Income	$ 77,214	$ 38,080	$ (74,400)	$ 1,728
Miles of Road Operated at Close of Year	22,729	4,562	9,826	9,140

RAILWAY OPERATING REVENUE EARNED WITHIN NORTH DAKOTA ON INTRASTATE TRAFFIC
CLASS I RAILROADS ONLY — FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

	Burlington Northern Inc.	Soo Line Railroad	Milwaukee Railroad*	Chicago & Northwestern Railway	Total
YEAR 1977					
Freight	$ 9,997,000	$ 151,000	$	$ 1,000	$10,149,000
Passenger					
Baggage					
Milk					
Switching	37,000		6,000	7,000	50,000
Incidental	85,000	144,000	6,000		235,000
Total	$ 10,119,000	$ 295,000	$ 12,000	$ 8,000	$10,434,000
ND Miles of Road Operated at Close of Year	3,414	1,321	367	14	5,116
YEAR 1978					
Freight	$ 10,380,000	$ 476,000	$ 1,000	$ 7,000	$10,864,000
Passenger					
Baggage					
Milk					
Switching	85,000		33,000	(4,000)	114,000
Incidental	93,000	69,000	4,000		166,000
Total	$ 10,558,000	$ 545,000	$ 38,000	$ 3,000	$11,114,000
ND Miles of Road Operated at Close of Year	3,415	1,321	367	14	5,117

* Includes Motor Vehicle Operations

REVENUE FREIGHT ORIGINATING ON ALL RAILROADS IN NORTH DAKOTA FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978
(Showing All Commodities by General Classes)

	1977		1978	
	C.L.	Tons	C.L.	Tons
Farm Products	85,249	6,153,173	103,035	7,610,736
Forest Products				
Fresh Fish & Other Marine Products				
Metallic Ores			1	62
Coal	53,897	4,913,893	65,231	6,059,386
Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Natural Gasoline				
Nonmet. Minerals, Except Fuels	1,338	102,261	741	62,535
Ordnance & Accessories	3	105	1	67
Food & Kindred Products	15,138	855,044	18,091	1,054,799
Tobacco Products				
Basic Textiles	2	68	2	26
Finished Textile Products			1	15
Lumber & Products, Except Furniture	46	1,369	60	1,869
Furniture & Fixtures	7	57	2	13
Pulp, Paper & Allied Products	15	403	14	355
Printed Matter				
Chemicals & Allied Products	7,584	697,615	8,220	702,302
Petroleum & Coal Products	5,381	338,380	4,628	300,339
Rubber & Miscellaneous	6	111	5	83
Leather & Leather Products				
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	256	14,551	289	17,103
Primary Metal Products	16	796	12	740
Fabricated Metal Products, Except				
Ordnance, Machinery & Transportation	30	893	9	208
Machinery, Except Electrical	418	10,322	412	9,954
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp	12	727	4	90
Transportation Equipment	23	545	35	985
Instruments, Photo, Optical Goods, Watches & Clocks				
Misc. Products of Manufacturing	1	56	1	15
Waste & Scrap Materials	774	43,608	764	43,380
Misc. Freight Shipments	58	1,210	72	1,447
Containers, Shipping, Returned Empty	194	2,711	126	1,917
Freight Forwarder Traffic	2	32		
Shipper Ass'n., Etc., Traffic	6	148	3	45
Other Mixed Miscellaneous Shipments	101	2,334	62	961
TOTAL CL TRAFFIC	170,557	13,140,912	201,821	15,869,432
Small Packaged Shipments		779		286
TOTAL CL & LCL TONS		13,141,691		15,869,718

REVENUE FREIGHT TERMINATING ON ALL RAILROADS IN NORTH DAKOTA FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978
(Showing All Commodities by General Classes)

	1977		1978	
	C.L.	Tons	C.L.	Tons
Farm Products	5,576	423,501	4,405	341,063
Forest Products	2	26		
Fresh Fish & Other Marine Products	12	610	18	911
Metallic Ores	3	122	6	333
Coal	16,472	1,432,388	21,628	1,940,697
Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas & Natural Gasoline				
Nonmet. Minerals, Except Fuels	3,069	211,763	2,735	186,761
Ordnance & Accessories	8	195	2	89
Food & Kindred Products	3,994	143,902	4,090	146,429
Tobacco Products	48	1,503	44	1,304
Basic Textiles	21	477	26	587
Finished Textile Products				
Lumber & Products, Except Furniture	2,004	82,271	1,955	84,386
Furniture & Fixtures	502	3,619	666	4,988
Pulp, Paper & Allied Products	2,118	50,868	2,080	52,234
Printed Matter	3	98		
Chemicals & Allied Products	8,253	676,104	8,852	746,121
Petroleum & Coal Products	7,745	481,171	6,782	472,639
Rubber & Miscellaneous	496	6,637	460	5,756
Leather & Leather Products			1	52
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	5,037	313,290	3,909	230,600
Primary Metal Products	1,394	70,566	1,548	77,722
Fabricated Metal Products, Except Ordnance, Machinery & Transportation	640	19,303	1,375	54,680
Machinery, Except Electrical	1,740	30,149	1,893	33,158
Electrical Machinery, Equip. & Supp	211	5,466	137	3,094
Transportation Equipment	1,198	26,527	1,210	26,772
Instruments, Photo, Optical Goods, Watches & Clocks	4	78		
Misc. Products of Manufacturing	3	56	5	76
Waste & Scrap Materials	204	9,389	133	6,498
Misc. Freight Shipments	6	181	14	372
Containers, Shipping, Returned Empty	35	610	38	755
Freight Forwarder Traffic	22	408	23	424
Shipper Ass'n., Etc., Traffic	501	10,691	647	11,344
Other Mixed Miscellaneous Shipments	1,566	29,939	1,671	29,811
TOTAL CL TRAFFIC	62,887	4,031,908	66,353	4,459,656
Small Packaged Shipments		168		18
TOTAL CL & LCL TONS		4,032,076		4,459,674

REVENUE FREIGHT CARRIED ON ALL NORTH DAKOTA RAILROADS FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

(Showing Selected Specific Commodities Only)

COMMODITY	Originating Within North Dakota				Terminating Within North Dakota			
	1977		1978		1977		1978	
	C.L.	Tons	C.L.	Tons	C.L.	Tons	C.L.	Tons
Barley	12,745	897,341	16,396	1,202,013	1,340	104,432	1,575	129,213
Corn	122	11,428	1,705	160,886	5	357	14	375
Oats	1,637	93,658	1,361	79,948	14	969	12	821
Rye	244	15,759	380	25,548	25	1,741	17	1,224
Wheat	56,658	4,552,935	67,504	5,437,831	3881	303,100	2,594	199,562
Grain, nec	45	3,429	49	3,326	29	1,605	4	232
Flaxseeds	379	28,230	283	22,675			1	74
Soybeans	8	513	68	5,482				
Potatoes, other than sweet	6,540	207,107	6,446	221,129	155	5,082	44	1,490
Sugar Beets	1,263	54,329	1,524	65,534	1	63	2	89
Field Seeds, Except oil seeds	146	11,662	133	11,020	24	1,230	9	471
Peas, dry	1	81						
Cattle								
Calves								
Hogs & Pigs								
Sheep & Lambs								
Lignite Coal	53,733	4,904,477	64,779	6,024,282	16,248	1,417,587	21,016	1,880,906
Meat, Fresh or Chilled					3	106		
Meat, Fresh Frozen	2	60	3	171	4	107	1	31
Meat Products	5	344			9	389	3	116
Dressed Poultry, Fresh & Canned					1	6		
Fresh Frozen Dressed Poultry					5	210	3	118
Creamery Butter			1	53	10	378	7	275
Cheese & Special Dairy Products	79	4,335	81	4,349	4	165	3	98
Wheat Flour, Except Blend. & Prep	3,145	149,068	3,077	146,767	549	22,103	523	21,566
Wool & Mohair, Etc	1	8	1	6	1	8	1	6
Fertilizers	159	12,274	96	7,924	2,116	184,927	1,875	173,050
Cement, Nat. & Port., Etc			1	75	3,233	258,848	2,088	163,002

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES OF CLASS I RAILROADS OPERATING IN NORTH DAKOTA FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

KINDS OF ACCIDENTS	YEAR	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS	Total Persons		Passengers		Employees On Duty		Employees Off Duty		Non Trespasser		Trespasser	
			Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Collisions	1977	6												
	1978	15												
Derailments	1977	52	0	7			0	7			0	0		
	1978	68	0	4			0	4			0	0		
Grade Crossings	1977	81	12	11							12	11		
	1978	88	14	19							14	19		
Struck or run over at places other than crossing	1977	4	1	3							0	1	1	2
	1978	2	1	1			1	0					0	1
Operating locomotives and motor cars	1977	6	0	6			0	6						
	1978	12	0	12			0	12						
Contact with fixed structures	1977	5	0	5	0	0	0	5						
	1978	1	0	1			0	1						
Coupling or uncoupling cars	1977	9	0	9			0	9						
	1978	13	0	13			0	13						
Operating handbrakes	1977	4	0	4			0	4						
	1978	6	0	6			0	6						
Getting on or off cars or engines	1977	35	0	35			0	33	0	1			0	1
	1978	41	0	41			0	41						
Operating switches	1977	29	0	29			0	29						
	1978	21	0	21			0	21						
Other Accidents	1977	254	0	245			0	239	0	3	0	1	0	2
	1978	346	2	270			2	259	0	10			0	1
TOTALS	1977	485	13	354			0	332	0	4	12	13	1	5
	1978	613	17	388			3	357	0	10	14	19	0	2

BURLINGTON NORTHERN, INC. — SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES IN NORTH DAKOTA FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

KINDS OF ACCIDENTS	YEAR	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS	Total Persons		Passengers		Employees				Non Trespasser		Trespasser	
							On Duty		Off Duty					
			Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Collisions	1977	5												
	1978	11												
Derailments	1977	32	0	7			0	7			0	0		
	1978	44	0	4			0	4			0	0		
Grade Crossings	1977	75	10	8							10	8		
	1978	79	12	15							12	15		
Struck or run over at places other than crossing	1977	4	1	3							0	1	1	2
	1978	2	1	1			1	0					0	1
Operating locomotives and motor cars	1977	5	0	5			0	5						
	1978	9	0	9			0	9						
Contact with fixed structures	1977	5	0	5			0	5						
	1978	1	0	1			0	1						
Coupling or uncoupling cars	1977	4	0	4			0	4						
	1978	9	0	9			0	9						
Operating handbrakes	1977	4	0	4			0	4						
	1978	1	0	1			0	1						
Getting on or off cars or engines	1977	27	0	27			0	25	0	1			0	1
	1978	30	0	30			0	30						
Operating switches	1977	23	0	23			0	23						
	1978	18	0	18			0	18						
Other Accidents	1977	195	0	186			0	181	0	3			0	2
	1978	275	2	199			2	192	0	6			0	1
TOTALS	1977	379	11	272			0	254	0	4	10	9	1	5
	1978	479	15	287			3	264	0	6	12	15	0	2

SOO LINE RAILROAD — SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES IN NORTH DAKOTA FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

KINDS OF ACCIDENTS	YEAR	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS	Total Persons		Passengers		Employees				Non Trespasser		Trespasser	
							On Duty		Off Duty					
			Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Collisions	1977	1												
	1978	4												
Derailments	1977	15												
	1978	22												
Grade Crossings	1977	5	2	3							2	3		
	1978	6	2	4							2	4		
Struck or run over at places other than crossing	1977	0												
	1978	0												
Operating locomotives and motor cars	1977	1	0	1			0	1						
	1978	3	0	3			0	3						
Contact with fixed structures	1977	0												
	1978	0												
Coupling or uncoupling cars	1977	5	0	5			0	5						
	1978	4	0	4			0	4						
Operating handbrakes	1977	0												
	1978	5	0	5			0	5						
Getting on or off cars or engines	1977	8	0	8			0	8						
	1978	10	0	10			0	10						
Operating switches	1977	5	0	5			0	5						
	1978	3	0	3			0	3						
Other Accidents	1977	55	0	55			0	54			0	1		
	1978	69	0	69			0	65	0	4				
TOTALS	1977	95	2	77			0	73			2	4		
	1978	126	2	98			0	90	0	4	2	4		

CHICAGO-MILAUKEE RAILROAD AND CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY — SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES IN NORTH DAKOTA FOR THE YEARS 1977 AND 1978

KINDS OF ACCIDENTS	YEAR	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS	Total Persons		Passengers		Employees On Duty		Employees Off Duty		Non Trespasser		Trespasser	
			Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Collisions	1977	0												
	1978	0												
Derailments	1977	5												
	1978	2												
Grade Crossings	1977	1												
	1978	3												
Struck or run over at places other than crossing	1977	0												
	1978	0												
Operating locomotives and motor cars	1977	0												
	1978	0												
Contact with fixed structures	1977	0												
	1978	0												
Coupling or uncoupling cars	1977	0												
	1978	0												
Operating handbrakes	1977	0												
	1978	0												
Getting on or off cars or engines	1977	0												
	1978	1	0	1			0	1						
Operating switches	1977	1	0	1			0	1						
	1978	0												
Other Accidents	1977	4	0	4			0	4						
	1978	2	0	2			0	2						
TOTALS	1977	11	0	5			0	5						
	1978	8	0	3			0	3						

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES GENERAL

	APPROPRIATION July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1979	Transfers	EXPENDITURES July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1979	BALANCE June 30, 1979
Salaries & Wages	$1,772,045		$1,694,129	$ 77,916
		+ 11,408		
Fees & Services	*738,136	12,200	644,313	93,823
Supplies & Materials	*134,448	11,408	116,393	18,055
Equipment	* 73,205	+ 12,200	67,616	5,589
Data Processing	60,522		37,309	23,213
Refunds	50,000		1,250	48,750
Microfilming	5,000		1,658	3,342
TOTALS	$2,833,356		$2,562,668	$270,688

* Includes adjustments made by the Emergency Commission

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES — FEDERAL FUNDS

	APPROPRIATION January 16, 1978 to June 30, 1979	Transfers	EXPENDITURES January 16, 1978 to June 30, 1979	BALANCE June 30, 1979
Salaries & Wages	$ 67,316		$ 66,015	$ 1,301
Fees and Services	917,468		635,533	281,935
Supplies & Materials	25,258		9,969	15,289
Equipment	32,215		20,704	11,511
TOTALS	$ 1,042,257		$ 732,221	310,036

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES — UTILITY VALUATION FUND

	APPROPRIATION July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1979	EXPENDITURES July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1979	COLLECTIONS July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1979	BALANCE 6 30 79
Fees & Services	$ 30,000.00	$ 27,003.17	$ 27,153.61	$2,996.83
TOTALS	$ 30,000.00	$ 27,003.17	$ 27,153.61	$2,996.83

COLLECTIONS — GENERAL OFFICE
July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1979

Scale Inspection Fees	$182,982.91
Miscellaneous Service Fees	3,064.35
Plant Siting Fees	450,465.00
Roving Grain or Hay Buyer's License	4,080.00
Weighmaster's License	50.00
Grain Storage License	33,700.00
Public Storage Warehouse License	860.00
Auctioneer's and Auction Clerk's License	12,840.00
Federal Grant — Gas Safety Program	4,598.72
Fines levied for Strip-Mining & Motor Carrier Violations	600.00
Workmen's Compensation	1,012.00
Insurance Recoveries	977.00
TOTAL	$695,229.98

COLLECTIONS — STRIP-MINING & RECLAMATION FUND
July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1979

Balance — June 30, 1977	$ 91,177.50
Collections — July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1979	93,390.00
BALANCE — June 30, 1979	$184,567.50

COLLECTIONS — MOTOR CARRIER DIVISION
July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1979

Cash on Hand — July 1, 1977		$ 300.00
INTRASTATE Collections:		
Class "A" Fees	$ 6,195.00	
Special Fees	37,785.00	
Contract Fees	4,255.00	
Agricultural Carrier Fees	13,610.00	
Commercial Plate Fees	66,143.00	
Duplicate "C" Plate Fees	32.00	
Overpayments	1,668.00	
Total INTRASTATE Collections		$129,688.00
INTERSTATE Collections:		
Registration of New Authority	$10,205.00	
Registration of Amendments to Authority	10,580.00	
Identification Stamps	579,132.00	
Overpayments	1,752.00	
Total INTERSTATE Collections		$601,669.00
TOTAL COLLECTIONS AND CASH ON HAND		$731,657.00
LESS Remittances transferred to State Treasurer		$731,357.00
CASH ON HAND — June 30, 1979		$ 300.00